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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. F. BIAIR, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Business Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1873. NO. 225.

FIRST EDITION.

THE MODOCS.

Captain Jack and the Remainder of His Band Narrowly Escape Capture —Boston Charley, Murderer of Dr. Thomas, and Others, Surrender.

CAMP BANKS OF WILLOW CREEK, twenty-one miles northeast of Boyle's camp, Tule Lake peninsula, May 29, 7 P. M.—The cavalry and artillery commands and Warm Spring Indians, under Col. Green, left Boyle's camp at two o'clock this morning and rode in hot haste to Clear Lake, where General Davis issued special orders for a scout. Ingis Charley, steamboat Frank, Shacknasty Jim and Hooker Jim accompanied the expedition to lead the way to Jack's Willow creek retreat. They led the troops to a point near Jack's point, within a mile of the stronghold, Capt. Hasbrouck passed up the north side of the creek and Capt. Perry, with Capt. Jackson's squadron over the creek along the south side. Capt. Hasbrouck, having had a mile further to travel than Captain Jackson, did not arrive at the stronghold in time to accomplish the desired connection. Jack was nevertheless surprised. At two o'clock this afternoon Jackson's men came across two pickets on the bluff near the creek, ran them through, and jumped to Jack's retreat. The fleeing Modocs cried out, "run quick, more cavalry! the soldiers are coming." Capt. Jackson deployed his skirmishers along the face of the bank, and, though expecting to receive a hearty fire, the men ran to the creek bed under the lead of the officers. Suddenly the Modocs conversing with Captain Jackson cried out, "surrender, surrender, we no fight; we want to talk peace; we like peace talk. Boston Charley, the murderer of Rev. Dr. Thomas, came in all view and was immediately covered by a dozen rifles. Charley signified his surrender and was allowed to come into camp. As he neared the farm fighting scouts, he threw down his rifle and revolver. His hands and wrists were full of bracelets. The proffered manner was cordially grasped by the scouts. Charley was then passed to the rear under guard. Next he was taken to the other Modoc captives and by them introduced. He says that several of Jack's best warriors wanted to leave him and come into our camp and surrender to put an end to the job. His gun was returned him and he was allowed to go back to Jack's retreat. Just this arrangement been effected when the rifle in the hands of steamboat Frank accidentally discharged, several buckshot, ranging about sixty to the round, and decamped at this point. The accident was exceedingly unfortunate, as the appearance of Indian play, when another accident caused Charley more annoyance. Captain Jackson's command reached the bank of the creek as Charley came over the bluff, and of course he was gathered in as a prisoner the second time. Boston Charly acted as a peace commissioner. Two brave soldier-warriors had been killed and nine of the fleeing Modocs, but he failed to overawe them. Not a shot other than the accidental one was fired. Had Steamboat Frank forborne to fire that shot at the time the entire band would have been killed or captured. It was impossible for Charley to succeed to compliet the last, the troops out all that could be done by any men. They rode over fragments of lava, and could not further than a mile undriven by Captain Jackson's command. The surprise resulted in the surrender of Boston Charley, Princess Mary, the sister of Captain Jack, Black Jim's woman, five other female Modocs from nine to ninety years of age, and seven papooses and mules. The Modocs actually slipped from the grasp of the troops. Thirty was too many for this result. Jack's retreat this time was made of the women through a rocky ravine on the mountain-side precipitous action, averaging forty feet high. There are few places where the cavalry can be ordered up through Willow creek ravine to Jack's home. The Modocs escaped by running down the ravine. So now the Modocs are left by the capture of Jack's warriors from his. Many officers predict the speedy settlement of the war. We stood among the jungles of Jack's retreat.

LANGLOIS'S VALLEY, May 30—3 A. M.—AT SUNrise yesterday morning the troops left Willow Creek camp for a sharp and decisive scout, and met with stimulating success. The Warm Springs trailed the Modocs across the mountains in a northeasterly direction, then due north, and finally to the rocky bluff bordering Langlois's Valley on the east. This scout, from the outset, was the most exciting campaign. The freshness of the tracks, and apparent proximity of the Indians, stimulated continual excitement. They led over ridges of mountains, through canons and down the steep stone stream of water. The route was traveled with difficulty by the best mounted men. Frequently upon miles of lava bed in fragmentary form were crossed. The troops literally left behind them a trail of blood and bone. Several miles south of the valley the scouts lost the trail, and were much put a detention of two hours and a half. It was broken by sudden pain from the Warm Springs and cheers from the soldiers. The command pressed forward. It was given by Colonel Green. Along the crest of a hind and down a steep trail on the side charged the mule brigade of the cavalry and thirty men. Suddenly four rifle shots were fired from the rocks and the Indians fled, pursued by the soldiers. A line of skirmishers deployed along the crest of the hind started the Modocs from their lair. Amid this time Scout Frank and Jim and two or three other Modocs rushed down the rocks and cried out: "we surrender! we surrender! Five Modocs came in and at once hostilities ceased. Dr. Cleaveland, of Yreka, Trinity, accompanied the troops as long been acquainted with the Modocs, went among the recent and made many identifications, and Indians, including Captain Jack, agreed to come in. Cleaveland was shot through the arm a few months since Sam-Scott Charley, old Schonchin and ten warriors surrendered. Jack and thirty others decamped by night.

CASUALTIES.

An Old Railroad Man Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, May 31, 1873.

John Spang, aged forty years, an old railroad man while coupling cars on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, this morning, caught his foot in a frog and was thrown on the track, and the wheels of a freight car passed over his body and severed his head from his body. He leaves a family.

CRIMES.

Supposed Arrest of Young Bender and Mrs. Bender.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 31.—A young man, supposed to be young Bender, a son of the well known Kansas murderer, was arrested in this city this morning, to-day, and a woman thought to be Mrs. Bender was arrested at Oxford. There seems to be little doubt as to the identity, both parties being held for further developments.

The United Presbyterian General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America reassembled this morning. The report of the Committee on Old Records and Historical Documents was presented, and the report of the Committee on Church Property.

Rev. Edward A. Collier addressed the Assembly, saying the Covenanters represented the most thorough organization of United Presbyterians and in their institutions of learning. At the beginning of the year there was a debt on the Board of Missions of $35,000, and now there is enough money in the Treasury to wipe out every cent of the debt.

The Moderator, in reply, invited Mr. Collier to a seat in the Assembly.

Signor Matteo Prochet, President of the Waldensian Church of Italy, was introduced and delivered a brief address.

The Assembly then took a recess, to enable members to take a drive through Fairmount Park and enjoy a banquet at Belmont.

Whisky Frauds in New Orleans.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A New Orleans correspondent, writing about the whisky frauds, says the figures shown by facts and figures that the whisky which pays tax cannot be manufactured in New Orleans at present prices without considerable loss, for the simple reason that all the materials used have to be brought from a distance at high rates of transportation. Corn, sugar, and barrels are all high and scarce. In two years there has been a falling off of fifty-six thousand barrels in the receipts of Western whisky at New Orleans, and there is no doubt at the same time an increase in the amount used in the New Orleans distilleries. The Internal Revenue Department collects less upon a manufacture of only one-half of every three gallons taxed.

Coal Contract Case Decided.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Judge Sedgwick gave an important decision on a coal contract case in the general term to-day. The Delaware and others contracted with the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company for a supply of coal. After a few tons were delivered the trade came to a stand. Delivery was interrupted and the price refused to pay for what he received. The company brought suit, claiming the violation of the contract was a gross disaster or effects consequent upon strike fulfillment, and the defendants claimed that the strike was the direct result of the breach of contract. Judge Sedgwick decided that the strike was up to the company was not the cause of the breach of contract, having been brought on by the guardians themselves.

The Plymouth Church Scandal.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Brooklyn Eagle says Mr. Beecher and his friends have determined to make a definite action in the matter of the Bowen-Tilton-Beecher scandal, and that at a meeting of the deacons of Plymouth church, Friday evening, it was decided to proceed to the trial of Tilton for violation. Mr. Bowen is said to be now in Indianapolis.

The following cadets graduated at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, on Saturday: William H. Shoene, Missouri; C. W. Deering, Maine; O. Fowler, Massachusetts; T. B. Howard, Maryland; H. Russell and Spencer W. C. Cowles, Connecticut; S. W. Bushnell, Pennsylvania; C. J. Badger, at large; A. R. Nickoson, at large; K. L. Young, Kansas; A. P. Niblack, New York; C. F. Underwood, Michigan; F. A. White, New York; C. T. Owen, Mississippi; D. Morrel, New York; C. T. Case, at large; W. P. Hasser, Louisiana; M. A. Shubrick, Connecticut; W. C. Long, North Carolina; W. H. Brownson, New Hampshire; F. S. Muse, Maryland; J. R. Robinson, at large; J. Nelson, Georgia; J. Rodgers, Maryland; Marquand, U. S. Marine, Illinois; Z. Z. Matsumura, Empire of Japan; T. E. D. W. Vonder, New York.

Arrangements are being made for a National Convention of Irish born citizens, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, about July 16, for the purpose of forming a league with the German Union. Some of the leading Irishmen of New York are in favor of the movement, on the ground that the Irish element in this country have the same political position of importance which the Germans and importance enable them. They argue that Irishmen have a right to a voice in that sphere, and that this is due to their defiant of Irish freedom and harmony, and to the religious and political contentions like those between the Irish and German Union, will be pinged to support one another in preference to the native American candidates, without distinction of sect or parties.

Rebecca Sunstate, the latest glory of Central Park, New York, was publicly unveiled Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a very large number of citizens. The work of art was presented by Miss Emma Stebbins, daughter of Henry G. Stebbins, President of the Board of Park Commissioners. The design of the statue is suggested by Mae Stebbins by the passage in Scripture describing the port of Rebecca.

Rev. R. S. Sevin, pastor of St. Paul's church in Rome, is in New York city, and desires to secure twenty-five hundred dollars, needed to complete the first American and first Protestant church edifice in Rome. The Americans in Rome have already contributed twenty thousand dollars, and thirty-eight thousand has been subscribed in this country.

LATE MINISTER ORR.

His Last Sickness and the Funeral Services at St. Petersburg.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A St. Petersburg letter writer, under date of 8th instant, sends the following sketch of the sickness and death and funeral services over the remains of the late United States Minister to the court of the Czar. The diplomatic career of Governor Orr came to a painful end before it was fairly begun. It is not quite two months since he arrived in St. Petersburg and presented his credentials to the Emperor. He was suffering at the time from a severe cold contracted during the Atlantic passage, and about a week after his formal installation in his new office he was forced to take to his bed. From that day he did not leave his apartments. The cold settled on his lungs and afterwards passed to his liver, so that his blood became seriously affected. No serious result was apprehended, however, and on Friday, four days before he died, his friends thought he was slowly, yet steadily improving, but on Monday last there was a change, and he died quite suddenly at two o'clock. The funeral services were conducted to-day in the chapel of the English-American Society. There was no discourse, and the pastor simply read the impressive ritual of the Church of England, and closed with a short prayer only. The little chapel was by no means full. There were some dozen ladies, English and American, half a dozen American gentlemen in black, and thirty or forty Englishmen in their brilliant, yet somber court costumes. The American Ambassador was there, Ministers of Brazil, Italy, Greece, and attaches of other Legations as well as of the Foreign office. Mr. J. I. Orr, Jr., the solitary family mourner, stood side by side with Gen. Cornell, Chargé, who is here the familiar uniform of a Brigadier General of the American Army. The scene was indescribably sad. After the rector had finished the service the Diplomats walked around the coffin and dropped each upon it a little hand. The coffin was present did the same, and as the mellow Russian sun broke through the stained windows of the humble church the cortege took up and passed mournfully away. The few Americans in St. Petersburg there are not always a half dozen families there were very attentive to the unfortunate Minister, and there were also a number of friends who, while not directly interested as to the result of the new elections of the Legation, have also been very kind. The Russian newspapers expressed that the Democratic politicians will find in these organizations an opportunity to win over Republicans, but these apprehensions are not shared by the best informed here.

Union Pacific Terminus.

The determination of the management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to locate their depot, general offices, &c., at Omaha, is not at all regarded here as assuring the speedy location of the terminus of the road. The Attorney General has yet before him for his decision the point as to whether Omaha or Council Bluffs is the legal terminus, and it is not unlikely that Congress will be specially called upon to declare exactly what it did mean in fixing the Eastern terminus.

New Railroad Combinations.

The expected pressure in Chicago this week of Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell and Jay Gould is looked upon to foreshadowing important railroad consolidations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1873

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $631,-011; total for month $12,258,167; grand total $96,-056,222. The total for the month of May is only $5,992,778 less than the estimate of the Commissioner for the entire fiscal year, and the indications are that the receipts for June will reach from the total at least $9,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR JUNE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to give notice that during the month of June he will purchase $500,000 in bonds on the first and third Wednesdays, and will sell $1,000,000 gold on the first and third Thursdays each, and $1,500,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays each. In all he will sell $7,000,000 gold and purchase $3,000,000 in bonds.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

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The Colorado potato bug is doing much damage to the potato crop in portions of Kentucky.

The Assistant Attorney General of Michigan, Gen. J. Spooner, has given an opinion that the proposed consolidation of the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Companies is contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the law in the State of Michigan. The consolidation shall be actually entered into, it would be for this law to apply to the Supreme Court for leave to bring an action of quo warranto against the companies.

The steamer Deutschland, from Bremen, arrived at New York, yesterday.

Thomas Kennedy, murdered his wife in Tyrone Saturday night, and escaped.

The steamers Kronprinz, from Hamburg, and Italia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York, and the steamers Atlantic, Arlington, Hecla, New York, at London, on Saturday.

James West, colored, was convicted at Baltimore, Saturday, of the murder of Thomas Bowser, Anna Gibson, on the night of March 15th last.

Three Russian Mennonite Commissioners are on their way to Manitoba to determine if that country is fitted for their co-religionists to colonize.

At the morning session Saturday of the Ministerial Conference of the New Jerusalem Church, now in session at Cincinnati, a committee was appointed to prepare a new hymn book. The old one, revised by Rev. M. H. Bowyer, of Pittsburgh, on "The Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ," was unanimously adopted. The discussion of the subject was principally confined to the discussion of the subject.

The United States Circuit Court of Connecticut issued a subpœna for George Francis Train to testify in the Credit Mobilier suit, but he sailed for Europe before the subpœna could be served. He goes to Stuttgards, to meet his wife and children.

The chemical works of Frank, Slingluff & Co., at Baltimore, were burned Sunday morning. Loss $50,000; insurance $15,000.

The messenger of the Revere National bank, Boston, disappeared with checks and drafts amounting to $50,000, on which he received $20,000 cash. What he did with the remainded is unknown.

Robert N. Dudley is under arrest at Boston, charged with receiving and disposing of drafts and other securities, stolen from the Revere bank, of which accomplice was H. M. Wales, a route postal clerk between Toledo and Buffalo, who was arrested about a week ago. Dudley is said to have made $50,000 in his operations.

While General Sherman, in conversation, continues to emphatically disconnance the request made to the Governor of Texas for the release of Satanta and Big Tree, he has no authority to interfere in the matter, it being in the hands of Executive authority, but at same time he thinks whatever promises have been made for the restoration of these chiefs to their people ought to be carried out in good faith.

The steamship Celtic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Hachnlen, aged seventy-six years, died suddenly, on Wednesday, of apoplexy, in Harrisburg.

Edward F. Bhame, Seth Green's assistant, will remain at Newport during the month of June to look after the fishery interests of the State.

The twenty-seventh annual fair of the Susquehanna Agricultural Society will be held at Montrose, on the 16th, 20th and 20th of September.

A man named John Ham, his wife and four children, who were fording the Clarion river, a few days since, in a wagon drawn by a team of horses, were upset in the middle of the stream, and floated quite a distance with the current, when, fortunately, a small boat came to the rescue and saved their lives.

Burglaries have been very frequent, of late, in Berks county.

The *Morning Express* is the name of a new republican daily published at Sunbury, Pa., by F. A. Bower, Esq.

Two men, Adam Kintner and —— Miller, of Womelsville, Berks county, were carried over the falls of a dam on Tulpehocken creek, in a small boat, on Wednesday, and drowned. They were fishing, and one of their lines getting too near the breast of the dam, and in attempting to recover it, they met with the accident.

An aged German named Bastheim, a cripple, who had for many years done odd jobs for the citizens of Butler, was found dead on the floor of his cabin on Wednesday last. Shortly after the discovery of the old man's body, his only son, who had been absent for twenty years, returned to see his father, but found him cold in death. A considerable sum of money and notes was found in a chest in the cabin, which the son took possession of.

The reports of discoveries of iron ore in Cumberland county have drawn thither capitalists from all sections of the State, and the press and people of the county anticipate an era of unprecedented prosperity, the germs of which are already apparent. Limestone is abundant in all parts of the valley, and every is quaitie for profitable manufacturing near at hand.

A weak-minded inmate of the Northampton county almshouse has fallen heir to several hundred thousands of dollars, by the death of a wealthy uncle in Germany. It is the certainty of his condition, however, and declines to be removed from the room which he has occupied for many years in the poor house.

The salary of the Chief Burgess of Pottstown has remained the same ever since the incorporation of the borough in 1815. It can be increased.

Thirty Swedes have arrived to work in the Mansfield (Tioga county) ore-beds.

A rich vein of marble has been struck in Boyertown, Berks county.

Here's another complaint from the Cameron county *Press*: "there never was more drunkenness in our town than at present. We are told that several parties have been selling liquor in defiance of the local option law, yet no one pays the least attention to it, and the law is openly violated every day. Unless the people hearken to His voice to have this law continued, they must see that it is abolished.

The hearing of the *qui warrando* in the case of Benacker, Sheriff of Cambria county, against Potts, President Judge of the Johnstown District Court, was commenced in the Supreme Court till the 5th of October next, in this city.

A Reading robber robbed a lady of some fine lace, and fused with the proceeds for the benefit of the poor.

The furnace of the Lessport Iron Company, in Berks county, turns out two hundred tons of metal per week.

The old Otis furnace at Sharon has blown in after five years of idleness, many improvements having been added.

There is in Colebrookdale township, Berks county, a chestnut tree over one hundred years old, which is twenty-one feet around three feet from the ground, and will yield $1,000,000 gold on the first and third Thursday each, and $1,500,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays each. In all he will sell $7,000,000 gold and purchase $3,000,000 in bonds.

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Section 1. Every person possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: First, A male person twenty-one years of age.

He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

He shall have resided in the State one year, or if he had previously been a qualified elector or a native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months immediately preceding the election.

He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote, two months immediately preceding the election.

If twenty-two years of age or upwards he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which had been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Several amendments were made to this section, including among which was one offered by Mr. Hemphill, declaring that no person who had been convicted of bribery at any election, or who had given a bribe or reward to any person for the purpose of influencing his vote at an election, or who had been convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to vote.

Mr. Mackey, in connection with the foregoing section, said he was convinced that a trip to Europe this season would not him in accomplishing this object, and, he would say, if the amendment be carried, he would be a candidate. In this connection it may be added that the efforts of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, and other gentlemen appointed by a few score leaders of Pennsylvania, to trump up a story about the friends of Judge Paxson, of the Supreme Court, and friends of Judge Pearson, of the city, and Mr. Mackey, are only laughed and sneered at by those who know the men and the facts. Mr. Mackey is not among the Republicans here. The whole thing is a weak, base imposition of a few disappointed men, who will be easily on the very face of it.

If Mr. Mackey wants or will accept the nomination, all he has to do is to say so, he is master of the situation. He has only to say the word, and a convention for him to make a bargain, sale or arrangement with the party of any other man. He knows this well himself, and whatever may be said of Robert, Judge Paxson is well known to take him for a fool, which he would certainly be if he were to sell out his political bargain to secure for himself a nomination which he knows he has not the least possibility of the taking. As to Col. Mann and Judge Pearson's friends in the Quarter Sessions bench, when the latter is presided, the friends here say their is nothing whatever in it, that he would not give up his practice for any Judgeship, as he could not afford it, etc.

It is to be regretted, perhaps, that there are those claiming to be Republicans who can lend themselves to the attempt to make bad blood in the party, and prepare the way for an open effort to disorganize it.

JOHN.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Governors' Convention a Failure

The Lava Beds Photographed

Judicial Elections in Illinois.

Union Pacific Railroad Terminus.

New Railroad Combinations

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1873.

Governors' Convention a Failure.

The Georgia papers received here all admit that the recent Governors' Convention at Atlanta was a failure, because of the attempt to run it exclusively in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

Views of the Lava Beds.

Some fifty different photographic views of the Lava Beds, to accompany the report of the topographical survey of that region, have been made for the War Department. They show very satisfactorily the wonderful system of natural fortifications presented by the peculiar formation of the Lava Beds. The views also include the scene of Gen. Canby's murder and other spots of interest.

Judicial Elections in Illinois.

Great interest is felt here by the politicians of both parties over the judicial elections in Illinois, which take place to-morrow. This will be first election of general importance since the formation of the Granges, and much curiosity is excited as to the result of the new element. It has been estimated in the rear under the Sea Island Railroad and Steamship Company, an organization which was recently chartered, with power to build a railroad from Augusta to the New Jersey Legislature. The charter provides that the capital shall be five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to one million. The main point of the decision was that a mere tenancy has a legal right to a vote. Quarterage on the fowls of grapes grown in the United States without paying taxes.

At Philadelphia, George Leech has been arrested for causing the death of his father-in-law, Peter Ware, by hitting him with a brick. Leech asserts that he threw the brick in self-defense.

Joe Woods, colored, brutally ravished Mrs. Elizabeth Hampton, widowed white woman, near Versailles, Rutherford county, Tennessee, a day or two since, and afterwards crushed her skull with an axe. Wood is in prison, and Saturday night a party of citizens, the woman dies, which is highly probable.

Dr. Brown, sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing for assaulting Murray, a New York gas bill collector, died in Sing Sing Saturday.

The Grand Army of the Republic of Wheeling, W. Va., observed the 31st instant of the 30th as Decoration day. A number of lodges, different societies, military companies, and a large concourse of citizens participated, and the procession was very fine. The graves in the various cemeteries were handsomely decorated. Business throughout the city was generally suspended. The ceremonies at Mt. Wood were very impressive.

Los Angeles dispatches of Saturday evening report the discovery of five gallons of fine gold by miners from that city, on the San Antonio. The croppings were traced to a mile of the place where the specimens were obtained. The lodge is sixty feet wide.

The St. Clair Flats Canal will the present season be widened to two hundred feet and the depth increased to twenty feet. The range lights on Harsen's Island will be extinguished on the 12th inst., and the passage closed until the job is finished.

The Governor of Mexico has arrested a number of Indians and half-breeds for the purpose of inducing proper relations in private houses which they compelled to resign—in communities where the authorities or councils. The Nuns were released, but the Monks have been kept in custody at Matamoras and Mexico have abolished cock and bull fights.

A Havana dispatch says that with the exception of a few removals in the Committee of Safety, all has returned to part. The cabin amounts to nearly ten on senia. A letter from Grand Bank, of April 30th, states that a vessel, supposed to be, from mountains found on board, the fishing schooner Thermopylæ, of Gloucester, which left Port au Basque for Gloucester on the 22d March last. The body of a man now in charge of the Coroner at Grand Bank. Search is being made to ascertain the fate of the others of the crew, except the wrecked clothing of a woman.

Section 1. Every person possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: First, A male person twenty-one years of age.

He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

He shall have resided in the State one year, or if he had previously been a qualified elector or a native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months immediately preceding the election.

He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote, two months immediately preceding the election.

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JOHN.

OUR NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Another Session of the Commission—Supervising Architect Mullet Presents His Views—The Sites Examined.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1873.

The fact that the heated term is rapidly approaching, if not already upon us, is beginning to cause those who have it in their power to do so, to contemplate a visit to the country, as Philadelphians graciously call all the world outside of their favorite city. Among those who are very considerably exercised with this "getting away" idea, quite a number are members of the Constitutional Convention, which holds daily sessions here in the old church building, on Spruce street, below Sixth, can be found. Those distinguished and dignified gentlemen appear to entertain the raring thought that the work of making a Constitution for the State, with the thermometer among the nineties and hundreds, will have a direct tendency to impair their own feeble organisms, hence the suggestion is frequently made that it will be in order to adjourn over from about the middle of June until about the middle of August. Exactly how the Convention will dispose of this question it is difficult to determine at present, but it does seem as if it would be impossible to get through with its work before the extreme heat of midsummer sets in, and once inaugurated, the sine qua non of the whole matter will be to have the work completed, under the control and management of the Sea Island Railroad and Steamship Company, an organization which was recently chartered, with power to build a railroad from Augusta to the New Jersey Legislature. The charter provides that the capital shall be five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to one million. The main point of the decision was that a mere tenancy has a legal right to a vote. Quarterage on the fowls of grapes grown in the United States without paying taxes.

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1873.

On a acknowledgments are due to the Hon. JOHN SCOTT for valuable public documents.

THE formal transfer of the Fairmount Park grounds, Philadelphia, to the Centennial Commission, as a site for the Centennial Exposition buildings, will take place on the fourth of July next.

SEVERAL of the principal railroad corporations in Illinois have signified their intention to obey the new railroad law of that State, and have asked for a conference with the Commissioners, in order that they may learn what is expected of them.

IT is now believed that the American and British Claims Commission will be able to complete the adjudication of all claims before them by the 20th of September—the expiration of the limit. They will resume their sessions at Newport, R. I., to-morrow.

IT was stated by the Secretary of the National Agricultural Congress, in session at Indianapolis last week, that there are now 10,000 farmers' organizations in this country, with an average membership of forty, which gives these societies a total membership of 400,000.

THE fifth volume of the "Debates of the Convention to Amend the Constitution" starts off with the doings of the one hundred and seventh day in that body. The four volumes preceding it contain 4,204 large pages. No wonder the members are anxious for a summer recess: their own constitutions must need amending after their exhausting labors.

TWO HIGH offices yet remain to be filled by the Presidents—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Minister to Japan. The latter is one of the most important diplomatic positions within the gift of the government, and President GRANT has signified his determination to deliberate well before making a selection to fill it.

NO INFORMATION has been received here which would give color of reliability to the rumor that RUSSELL ERRETT has been or is to be appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, vice Mr. SETH CORLY. He was not an applicant for that or any other place, and has not been consulted as to any such use of his name. It is most probably a Washington *canard*.

DURING the first four months of the present year, there were exported, from Great Britain to the United States, 81,505 tons of iron rails, as against 180,158 tons during the corresponding time in 1872—showing a falling off of much more than one-half. Great Britain's exports of rails to all countries for the four months of the year were 188,820 tons; same time in 1872, 279,261 tons. The export of pig-iron is only about two-thirds of what it was last year, while that of old iron is a little larger.

THE report of the Petroleum Producers' Association, just to hand, shows that there were 4,265 producing wells in operation during the month of April, the total production being 641,626 barrels, the daily yield averaging a fraction over 21,384 barrels—a falling off of 77 barrels per day as compared with March. The shipments during the month were 708,194 barrels; on the 30th of April 265,867 barrels were held at the wells; refiners held 82,821 barrels; held by pipe lines and in iron tanks, 859,965. The number of wells drilling at the close of the month was 177, as against 227 on the last day of March.

THE recent decision of Judge BOWERS, in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, sitting as a Court of Bankruptcy, that a failure to fulfill a contract for the sale of cotton, where the jury found from the evidence that there was no actual delivery of cotton, but the differences were to be adjusted in money, was not an act of bankruptcy, has been affirmed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama. The *Alabama State Journal* couples the statement with the remark: "In view of this clear and explicit decree, we feel justified in announcing that it will prove the death knell of the extended gambling which has so long prevailed in this country under the specious name of 'cotton futures.'"

THE New York *World* sounds what it calls the key-note of the next national campaign, to-wit: "*Free Trade and Farmers Rights!*" This is for the Democratic party, it says. But the trouble is that the legitimate party is in the habit of sounding another note in national campaigns whose thrilling appeal has never failed to whoop the patriotic masses up to the support of the loyal nominees through thick and thin. It is the five-dollar note. It beats the key-note way out of sight all the time.—*St. Louis Republican.*

As the Republicans do not need to buy their own notes, the potency of the five dollar note over the key-note must be confined to the Democratic ranks. The *Republican* knows the market value of the votes of its party, and we accept its appraisement of them as decisive; but we are somewhat surprised to see it placed so low.

AS is well known, the people on our Western frontier are not very deeply enamored of the "noble red man," and look with disfavor on the efforts to subdue him by kindness. It seems that ministers as well as laymen hold these views. The Rev. HENRY M. BACH, of Laramie City, in a recent sermon, gave his views on the question, and argued that the Indians should be held as strictly accountable to the laws as are the people of other races. We quote:

"When they are made to earn their livelihood the same as other men; when the judges of our courts shall be made the judges of Indian wrongs and outrages, then Indian agencies and talks about reservations will cease, and the Indian brave will become a peaceable Indian. The church will aid to accomplish her work, and they will become peaceable citizens. . . . The American Indians have no more right to arms, for purposes of war, than reservations than we have, until they have earned them. And we cannot expect that they will earn them as long as they are given them. At present, and under the circumstances, it remains for those who are brought in contact with them to teach them their place, which will teach the government a lesson as well."

THE New York Legislature passed, last week, a liquor law somewhat similar in its provisions to the ADAMS law now in force in Ohio. It provides that every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person, who shall be injured in person, property or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her name, against any person or persons who shall by selling or giving away intoxicating liquors cause the intoxication of such person or persons, and any person owning or renting or permitting the occupation of any building or tenement, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are sold therein, shall be liable severally or jointly with the person or persons selling or giving away intoxicating liquors for all damages sustained and for exemplary damages; and all damages recovered by a minor under the act shall be paid either to such minor or to his or her parent, guardian or next friend, as the court shall direct; and the unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all right of the lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rent upon the premises. The Ohio law has thus far given great satisfaction to every body except the saloon keeper, and should the New York act be enforced, it would undoubtedly result in great benefit to the community at large.

AS a sign of the times, it is interesting to learn that on the 4th of April a stricter observance of Sunday was a subject of consideration in the German Parliament. Two petitions from pastors in different parts of the country had been presented to the *Reichstag*, asking for legislation on the subject. In these papers reference was made to the abominations of the rule of the Commune in Paris, and to the increase of strikes and other evils in Germany affecting the working-classes, and it was argued that the cause of all these deplorable and alarming phenomena was to be found in the laxity of Sunday observance. England and America, said the petitioners, do not suffer in the same way, because in those countries Sunday is strictly kept, while France is thus afflicted because of the desecration of the day. The petitioners therefore asked that in all Germany a stricter observance of Sunday be introduced, to consist in suspending on the sacred day all work in the factories, shops and fields. They also asked that on the same day no merchandise should be transmitted on railroads, that travel and social intercourse should be restricted to the unavoidable, that all public amusements inconsistent with the honor of God and with Christian usages and popular welfare, should be forbidden, etc. In a word, these petitions seem to have called for a rigor of Sabbath observance that would satisfy the sternest Puritan or the most old-fashioned Scotch minister. The petitions seem to have been treated with entire respect. Though the religious aspect of the subject received slight if any recognition, its benevolent or humane side was readily apprehended, and the petitions were referred to the Chancellor for inquiry as to the necessity and propriety of legislation for the protection of women and of children under age from the exaction of excessive labor, whether on Sunday or week days. Though unable to say positively, we should suppose that to the clerical petitioners this action of the Commission on Petitions would most likely seem an evasion of the question. However, the matter is not yet settled, and it will be heard of again.

FATHER DE SMET.

Father DE SMET, who died a few days ago in St. Louis, was one of those heroes of the faith, whose character and labors give prestige to the Catholic Church even among those who reject its doctrines. Born in Belgium in 1801, and educated for the priesthood at the colleges of Alost and Malines, he came to this country at the age of twenty, when he became a Jesuit. In 1823 he was sent by his Superior to Missouri, where his first work was to aid with his own hands in building a little church at Florissant, which is still standing. In 1827 he received full consecration as a priest, and yet three years afterwards he was employed in the mason work of the oldest building of what is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1838 he was sent as a missionary to the Indians, and in the fulfilment of this vocation as heard his church understood it, DE SMET spent his whole life. His method was to live with the savages in their own way, that is, in the practice of whatever customs were not inconsistent with Christian morals, and to share with them in their fortunes good or bad. First among the Potawatomies, and then among the Dacotahs he spent years in trying to teach them religion and agriculture. Of course he became thoroughly acquainted with their dialects and habits and customs, and gained their confidence so entirely as to be safe among them at all times and under all circumstances. Living a pure life and manifestly interested in their temporal and spiritual welfare, the fame of the good *padre* spread over the entire country between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and all the tribes, though at war among themselves, looked upon him as their common friend. In 1840 and 1841 he lived among the Indians of the Rocky mountains, and in the following years, he labored among the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territory. As to the effect of his labors in christianizing or civilizing the savages we have no information that can be considered trustworthy. Probably if questioned on the subject Father DE SMET would have answered nearly in the words of another celebrated Catholic missionary among the Indians of Lake Superior, "Christians I can make of them, to be men I cannot make them." The meaning of course is that he could baptize them and thus make them members of the church, but to impart to them those virtues which Protestants regard as essential signs of grace was beyond his power. Still one can easily believe that Father DE SMET's residence in the wilderness could not wholly fail to have at least some humanizing effect upon the inhabitants, and his influence was steadily exerted in favor of peace among the tribes as well as between them and the white people of the frontier.

In three instances the officers of the United States government received important assistance from Father DE SMET in effecting peaceful arrangements with the Indians. When in 1851 the government wished to make a treaty with the Indians of the Rocky mountains, the intrepid missionary made a journey of two thousand miles as messenger or embassador to induce the chiefs to visit Fort Laramie. Again, in 1858 and 1859, he was called on by the government to help to restore peace with the savages of Washington Territory, who had unhorried the tomahawk. Having traveled with General HARNEY by way of Panama to Fort Vancouver, the priest in the depth of winter visited all the tribes who threatened war, and succeeded in persuading nine of their chiefs to accompany him to HARNEY. Only five years ago, in 1868, Generals SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and TERRY called on the aged Jesuit to aid them in effecting friendly relations with the Dacotahs, who threatened war. Again his success surpassed expectation, and the American Generals testified in writing that their efforts to prevent an Indian war prospered chiefly through the extraordinary influence of Father DE SMET.

A contemporary referring to the career of this devoted Jesuit takes occasion sneeringly to contrast his method and career with those of the Protestant missionary. There is, however, no reason to disparage either. Though admiring Father DE SMET's self-denial and courage we need not forget that his life of adventure was one in which many men find delight, without the inspiration of religious zeal. As he crossed the Atlantic twenty times in the course of his life, visiting Rome and other European capitals, he seems to have had frequent escapes from the unpleasantness of Indian life, and may really have had to exercise less self-denial than the Protestant missionary who, with wife and family spends his monotonous life at a single station instructing Indians and training his own children in the elements and their fathers in the art of farming. Which of the two does the most good can hardly be doubtful. Then as to DE SMET's influence with the Indians, it was not greater than or even as great as that of several of the Moravian missionaries of our early history. Nor did DE SMET render more valuable service to the United States government than SCHWARTZ, the Protestant, or JUDSON, the American Baptist, have rendered the British government in the East Indies.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is the curse of life, self-caused and sprung
Of recklessness, insatiate of success,
Of restlessness, incapable of rest,
Of thanklessness, ingratitude to the gods...
THE golden chains to rainbows like a child,
And making life's true good into a means,
We cannot breathe the fragrance of the air;
That leap beyond our bounds, and run to meet
The Death that lingers.

A temperance circular from Indiana says: "Our country is swimming in a sea of rum," while "mighty waves of beer and whisky are rocking it from center to circumference."

The canals are now fairly open, and the large supplies of grain that were lying on the lake ports at the close of navigation, and which were allowed to remain inactive during the winter, owing to the cost of railroad transportation, are now being hurried to the seaboard for export. There is at present a pressing demand for grain in the European markets, but only at a moderate price.

The Boston *Journal*, of May 16th, says: "Some of the roads in Plymouth and Bridgewater, Mass., are impassable on account of the snow." And the same paper has a letter from Augusta, Me., dated the 23d, which says: "On many hill slopes the snow still lingers. In DEXMONT three feet of snow is reported in some places. In many fields in that town, which are being plowed, the ground is white with snow."

A pair of mocking birds, who have built their nest in a honeysuckle vine near a dwelling house in Wilmington, N. C., recently put a cat ingeniously to flight by attaching her bobby when she came too near their home.

A lady lately ordered from a London firm a silver cross, with five long, sharp points on the inner side, for the purpose of mortifying the flesh as the ascetics of old did, but it is said that like its looks, and it now forms part of a shop stock, and is a mortification to the maker.

People are now seeking for lodges in vast wilderness, so to speak, in which they may pass the sultry days. All sorts of tastes are to be gratified in country boarding places, but one advertiser is a little too unreasonable. He wants a place where he can get his money's worth, where cows don't give skim milk, and thunder don't make the butter rancid; also, where there are no good looking girls within twenty miles of the house, on account of the subscriber's oldest son." We hope he can find no place with the last mentioned qualification, short of the Rocky Mountains.

At wooden weddings in Montana cloths are among the gifts of the married pair.

An American writing from Vienna says: "Tell intending visitors to remain at home for two months. They may then enjoy their visit to a completed exhibition."

What is the difference between a tenant and the son of a widow? The one has to pay rents, and the other has not two parents.

People going to Bridgeport, Conn., will do well to take nothing but small change with them, or, at all events, no bill of a larger denomination than five dollars. By pursuing this course, visitors to that rural spot may manage to keep out of jail. Quite lately an individual was imprudent enough to take a fifty-dollar bill to Bridgeport, and yet more imprudent to display it. Now, the result was that he was locked up until a friend came to his rescue the next day, when the bill was found to be all right, and the man was set at liberty again.

The dramatic critic of the New York *Tribune* slashes away savagely at the new play now being produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in Daly city, called "Madelein Morel." He says that "except for moral obliquity in the treatment of an unclean topic, there is nothing in the play to give it distinctive character," and suggests a change of the title to "Madelein Morel, or Comfort for Courtesans."

The grand park carriage in which James Fisk, Jr., was wont to display himself in the avenues and pleasure grounds of New York, is to be disposed of at a raffle in New Haven.

Two children died lately at Medina, Texas, from drinking water from a well in which a large quantity of grasshoppers were accumulated.

A number of smoking cars were recently put on the Third avenue line, in New York, the intention being that they should be occupied exclusively by males, who might then smoke each other to the color of hams without interruption. Such is human perversity, however, that these cars are generally affected by ladies, and so man has been seen to smoke on one of them.

OF THE weekly papers in London, twenty-six profess Liberal principles, 11 Conservative, 1 Whig, 1 Tory, 9 Liberal-Conservative, 18 Independent, 9 Independent-Liberal, 1 Independent-Catholic, 1 Anglican, 1 Church of England, 9 High Church and Liberal, 1 Cosmopolitan, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Anglo-Catholic, 1 Constitutional Toryism, 1 Radical, 2 Republican, and 1 Democratic. The remainder set themselves up as organs of some political, devoting themselves to commercial, artistic, scientific, literary or religious matters.

OPPOSITION to Chinese immigration is taking definite shape at San Francisco. The Supervisors will pass an ordinance that all Chinese sentenced to the county jail shall be deprived of their pigtails, levying a tax of $18 a quarter on Chinese boardinghouses and prohibiting the removal of dead bodies to China. The representatives of six Chinese companies have telegraphed to Hong Kong, advising Chinese not to stop coming to California.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Rural Bliss—Costumes for City and Country Wear—Riding Dresses and Male Dressmaking.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Spring has never had a reputation to be proud of in these latitudes, but the spring of 1873 will long be remembered as one of the direst of its kind.

People say we had such weather before the war, and predict bad times in store on the strength of it; but it does not require a prophet to foretell hard times somewhere at no very distant future for a people who are only bent on making life pleasant; who will pay two per cent. a day to get rid of trouble; who consider duty a "bore," and live as generously on the interest of the money they owe as on the interest of the money they own.

Business men complain of their "hard work," which consists principally in talking about the Modocs and hunting up somebody willing to indorse their promises to pay. Meanwhile their real interests are in the hands of hired employees, who are not likely to attend to them any better than they themselves.

At home their wives complain also of the terrible hardships encountered with servants, and remedy it by staying away from home as much as possible, or finally by breaking up housekeeping and living at an enormous expense at a family hotel.

The evils caused by waste and expenditure are every where remedied by greater waste and larger expenditures. Certainly there must come a day of reckoning some time.

But in the meantime strawberries are crying in the streets, the parks and avenues are gay with equipages and outriders, sunshine has enlivened us at last, and people are beginning to ask—those who have no residences in Newport or upon the Hudson —"where shall you spend the summer?"

Now it is all very well to say: "Oh, Mr. Blank has found a delightful farm house, whose only drawback is that it is a considerable distance from the city, and he will not be able to come and see us very often." But in her secret heart the speaker is often not so much pleased with her rural prospects as she pretends to be, and is little to be envied after all.

The attractions of a "country farm house" to one who dislikes eggs, who is a Jew in regard to pork, and who cannot drink milk, are to me few and far between. And when to these facts is added the knowledge that one of two choice friends will remain in town, that several short excursions have been planned for "next Sunday," in which she can have no share, the most innocent of women naturally begins to suspect the effusion with which her husband sympathizes with her "curse," and his anxiety to see her and the children securely and cheaply housed for the entire season.

THE FREAKIEST IN FASHION.

A sudden freshness and simplicity have crept into the fashions. Whether it will remain, is questionable; but it is good at least while it lasts.

Panniers have been abolished; the enormous tournures have disappeared. Already dresses which are puffed up in huge bunches look old, and the straight redingote—simple, distinguished—carries everything before it.

The distinctive parts of the latest costumes are the redingote, the belt of black velvet and its attachments of oxydised silver, and the gimbrelles.

What is it that has rained upon us such showers of umbrellas?—that has all at once raised the umbrella into an article de luxe of the greatest importance? Every shop is full of them, and the prices range from ten to twenty-five dollars. The recent styles are of the finest jointed and changing dark blue or plum color into black. The handles are of cornelian, agate, ivory, or solid silver finished as crosses, as straps with buckles, as the changing dark a flower, and in various other devices. The cimbandles are loaded with their pendants, while the assigns close into as slender a device as a gentleman's sword cane.

The rage for filagree ornaments of oxydised silver is increasing. The favorite model is a square "five barred" sate, clasped in the middle, and adorned with Sphynx, or other antique heads, and chains. The fastens the belt. The belt's colour and the umbrella and vinaigrette should match. The set is five to fifteen dollars.

Of course they are not *silver*, but what is real nowadays?

A lady whose husband has been very wealthy, who lived abroad for years, who flourished at the state balls of the Empress Eugenie, was supposed to possess a fortune in her diamonds. All her friends knew that they were furnished by the court jeweler, and matched in appearance the magnificent gems possessed by the empress. To-day her husband is bankrupt, and it turns out that her diamonds are paste, though they have passed current in the best society for years.

A feature of the toilette growing in importance is the ruff for the neck. Medices and Elizabethan cuffs are taking the place of the modest ruffle of lace or pleating of muslin, which succeeded the time honored collar; and if the dimensions continue to increase in the same ratio it is impossible to tell where it will end.

The predominant styles now consist of ruff and the frisée—the latter consisting of a double pleating of crape lisse cut bias at the back of the throat, the former of net or muslin laid in straight, close, hollow pleats, sometimes repeated in the bosom of the dress, which forms an outside ruff, the lace or muslin coming next the skin. A little exaggeration of the mode would give us the darling ruffs like Aeolopendages of Queen ANNE's reign; but at present they partake of the more stately Elizabethan style.

BIDING AND COUNTRY HATS.

There are two distinct styles for young lady equestriennes this season, both of which have their admirers, and may be seen any fine day upon the bridle paths in the Central Park. One is the "Brigand," the other the "Rotten Row," and both take their name from the hat which accompanies the costume. The "Brigand" is of the fierce Italian type. The hat is a high, conical felt, similar to the "Tyrolean," but instead of several narrow folds is ornamented with a single broad band of gros grain and a slight, stiletto looking feather. The "Rotten Row" is a cafe vert (coffee green), and the habit—cut body and skirt in the Princess style, with a small basque at the back—is, of course, green cloth. Trimmed of a darker shade of the color, and mounted with artistic gilt or oxydized silver buttons. Lace ruffles are worn at the throat and wrists.

The English or "Boston Row" style is much greater. A come cut jacket of navy blue, bottle green, or black cloth simply bound with narrow silk twilled galoon, and finished with simulated cuffs, rear turn over collar, and vest pocket. Black silk beaver hat, a small edition of the one worn by gentlemen around which a gauze veil is fastened. Cuffs and tucked skirt, with narrow collar of cambric, edged with fine English embroidery. Narrow necktie, dog skin gloves with gauntlets. A cashmere scarf, jaubot worn with the close jackets.

A lady's whip is undoubtedly for ornament rather than for use. It is a slender cane, with a top of coral, ivory, cornelian, silver or onyx, cut or turned into crosses, horse shoes, or other emblematic devices.

Broad brimmed hats have appeared in straw and muslin, under the patois of "country" and "bonnet" hats. Very handsome "country" hats are of leghorn, with slightly oval crowns and broad brims, raised at the sides over a spray of flowers, or a pretty ornament of lace and ribbon, or outside trimmings of long feathers that fall against the side of the crown, or more frequently gros grain ribbon and flowers, a bunch of roses at the left side.

The muslin hats have round soft cap crowns, rather high than broad, surrounded with a deep indented brim covered with straight single pleatings of muslin, exactly like the kit pleatings of skirts. The edge of the lace frame over which the lace pleating is laid is bound with black velvet, and a band of black ribbon velvet, with bows and ends and a group of moss roses completes the garniture.

Imported hats of this description have the muslin laid over colored silk like the Normandy caps worn by little girls, but the plain white muslin, fine and soft, in close pleats, is the becoming one.

LINEN COSTUMES.

In the elaborate costumes of the season there is little to remind one of the simple dresses of unbleached linen which only made their appearance a few short years ago. At that time the one colored linen of German manufacture, like that used for gentlemen's shirtings, was considered good for all summer needs, and was made with a view to washing by the not always experienced laundress at home.

The demand perhaps stimulated the Irish manufacturers to the production of novelties or induced buyers to give more attention to the subject, for it is found now that bleached and unbleached Irish linens are in high favor with those ladies who can afford it, and instead of a half dozen grades of plain buff we have innumerable tints, colors, grades and styles of materials to select from all based upon raw linen. But linen in fact has lost caste—it is remanded back to its original uses. Brown linen, the natural color of some kinds of flax, is in fashion—it is worn richly ornamented with a combination of embroidery and braiding, or with pure needle work alone, as to merit no longer the appellation of simplicity.

These costumes are really artistic. The embroidery is sometimes a combination of a dark shade with white, sometimes white, and again the darker shade alone. The cost is twenty-five dollars for the plain but embroidered ones unmade—and this is surely very cheap. To work upon them must be, for the operatives, one long starvation. Indeed it is a decided improvement upon linen—light, showy, adaptable, but not so firm or durable as the plain, solid fabric. It makes up into very light, cool and pretty summer costumes, however, and trims charmingly with inexpensive lace of the same shade.

To embroider batiste, however, seems very much like painting the lily. It certainly is a waste upon a fabric whose chief charm is its lightness and delicacy, and it has the effect of drawing the threads apart and adding a degree of weight which in the heat of summer isn't at all desirable.

Twilled linen and piqué are the novelties in linen dress materials, and they are as indestructible as if made for the use of sailors, while they are sometimes called in England "smock frocks." They are dull canvas buff in color, and look much like burlap when it is used for trimming. These costumes are not intended for city promenading purposes. They are for seaside, for mountain excursions, and for "camping out," which is getting to be a fashionable method of spending a few weeks' vacation.

No need of suffering any more with sore, cramped feet; women can walk their four miles to the hour as well as men if they are properly shod and keep it up for several hours together.

Walking boots are now made with low broad heels and the sole fitted to the shape of the foot. They are finished without bows or buckles, or fancy adornments of any kind, and depend wholly upon their neat fit and adaptability. It is unnecessary to say that they are not only more comfortable for wear, but really give the foot a handsomer appearance. Moreover, there are hopes now that the next generation of women will be able to walk without crutches.

WHITE TOILETTES.

The rage for white sheet toilettes is over. A few will be worn by young girls, and for croquet and garden parties they are of course appropriate as ever, but ladies of forty no longer find them suitable, and they will seldom be seen upon city thoroughfares.

None will be more fashionable than those made with black silk or velvet collars, cuffs and buttons but the mode par excellence in tints and colors, and bold opaque white finds favor still.

This revulsion was to be expected. White toilettes require extreme nicety in every detail of the costume, are not adapted to the dusty requirements of the street, and are especially absurd when worn by matrons of corpulent proportions. They spread the and whose complexions have long since ceased to be a source of edifying reflection.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

JENNIE JUNE.

PERSONAL.

The world will be spared another infliction, at least for the present. Sergeant Bates is so poor he cannot even publish a book, and is at present engaged in manual labor in the effort to scrape up bread for his sorrowing family.

Harvard in its triennial catalogue has a list of eighty Smiths, and Yale just twice as many. Harvard has ninety Williamses and Yale eighty. At Harvard the Adamses and Parkers come next, and with Clarke and Baldwins at Yale. At Yale if you don't KNEW a man's name you call him Smith, with ten chances to one that you are right. Harvard's society is a little more mixed.

Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, is now in much better health than he has recently been, and has gone to spend the summer months with his son-in-law, Mr. Edward B. Kingsley on the Hudson river, near West Point.

General McKenzie, of the recent expedition into Mexico, is a battered hero. One bullet received while battling for his country penetrated his lungs, and hushed his voice forever; he has also lost the fingers of his hands in battle; he was wounded in the body by an army during a fight with the Indians last summer, and is lame in one limb from the bullets of his country's enemies. Yet there is no more dashing and gallant soldier than McKenzie in the American army to-day.

A gentleman who observed a farmer-like looking person attentively scanning the signs on State street, Boston, proffered his assistance, and was asked the locality of the Cochituate bank. He told the man that the bank failed a dozen years ago, whereupon he cried out, "Fathers! Why I've got a check for $23 in it that a man gave me only last week for money I loaned him." The check was shown, and was signed A. Philanthropist & Co."

A story is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the wife of Premier Gladstone is said to be sorely lacking in self-possession and social tact, and is, in consequence, a constant thorn in the side of her political and polite husband. It is related of her that recently, with the object of refreshing his memory, she left in the frame of a conspicuous mirror in her drawing room, a card with these words: "Do not forget, dear, to invite those horrid Smiths." Gladstone did not see the card until after the horrid Smiths had themselves inspected it; to their infinite dissatisfaction. Probably there is not a majority of the English people who think so much of the Premier, on the contrary, is known in England as a most admirable woman, having founded the elsebrooks which are doing so much good among the London poor, and being herself a constant visitor among the poor, many of whom pray to God for her kind words and tender deeds. She is also a woman of independent action and views, totally different in all her characteristics from what is insinuated in the paragraph referred to.

In a letter to the Springfield *Republican*, Elihu Wright proposes that there shall be a revised common school edition of the Bible, from which edition everything shall be left out to which a good citizen of any or no religious creed could object. What we want are those grand and grandly-expressed moral lessons which all men, be they Christians or heathens, out of prison or in, confess have a tendency to make earth fit to live in, elevating the mind and warming the heart, while they leave the heart as it is unmingled by any theological creed or theory which has ever been invented by human science."

The committee for the erection of a monument to Liebig has been constituted at Munich. Counselor Von Niethammer is the Chairman, Prof. Von Bischoff the Vice Chairman and Profs. Vollhard and Von Jolly are the Secretaries. The King of Bavaria has subscribed 1,000 florins.

The widow of Sir James Edward Smith, once President of the London Linnean Society, recently celebrated her one hundredth birthday by a dinner at Lewisham to one hundred of her oldest aquaintances.

A Mobile beggar died recently leaving a fortune of half a million dollars. Though formerly an outcast his funeral was largely attended by his relatives.

A nicely dressed gentleman applied for a marriage license at Dover, Tennessee, last week, but when he spoke the lady's name, the polite County Clerk suggested that, if it was all the same to him, he would prefer that he should name some other party, as the one mentioned had become his wife the previous evening.

A prominent merchant went to his box in the postoffice in Boston, and on opening it found there what he thought must be a dress pattern. A little surprised, he commenced pulling it out, but it seemed to be fastened into the box. He pulled harder, and was at last gratified at hearing a little scream. He then became aware that the head of one of the lady clerks had become caught in the box, and our merchant was vainly endeavoring to drag dress, young lady and all, through the door.

An old man from Maine has just removed alone to establish his home among strangers in Minnesota. A little more than ten years ago he had a wife and eight children. His four boys went to the war, and all laid down their lives in defense of their country. Their mother died broken hearted at her loss, and the old man's children did not agree.

Three New Hampshire brothers recently married a mother, a daughter and a granddaughter, and it was the oldest of the brothers that married the grandmother.

Uncle Daniel Drew, the survivor of more Wall street mortality than any man living, thus gives in his testimony about the young people of to-day: "Now, Jay's a kind o' sharp boy. He's bin to the synagogue, and they gets their eye teeth cut there afore they's out of their bibs and tuckers. Yes, he's sharp—mighty sharp, but he's rushin' things a leetle too fast. He can't back and fill, steer and pull. He had ought to know he couldn't do nothing of the sort. There's a time for everything, and Jay's a-doin' it, and they got scooped all in a heap like. They'll catch Jay on a turn one of these fine morning, and away he'll go like a kite. Mind my word, boys! I've been on the street a long time. I've saw lots o' the boys born, and there's goin' to be some more o' 'em busted right soon. Mark me if there be n't."

An anecdote of Herve, the composer, is given in the *Figaro*. He was very unsuccessful in a provincial town where he was giving representations. The second night there was scarcely one person present. The next day an announcement was posted that the manager of the town would make his *debut* in the piece of that evening. A crowded house was the result. The piece, Don Quixote, was played amidst general merriment, the audience never once thinking of the native manager. About the last scene Herve, who made his entrance on his proverbial donkey. The audience, thinking they were to be taken in, applauded loudly for the amateur. Herve came forward with dignity, pointed to the beast and said: "You were promised the *début* of an amateur of the town. Behold him!" The curtain fell, and the back door was used by the performers.

There has lately passed away almost unnoticed and forgotten a man whose name has once or twice been prominent in the eyes of the London public. He was the husband of Mrs. Ryves, who not long since petitioned a claim to royal honors, as being the daughter of Olive, Princess of Cumberland and Duchess of Lancaster. Mr. Ryves, for the last thirty years or so had been separated from his wife, came of a good old county family, long connected by the tie of property with Dorsetshire. He resided much of Shroton and Royston; and by his wife the royal claimant. He had five children, three sons and two daughters. Mrs. Lavinia Jeannetta Horton Ryves died about a year ago, and her husband has survived her. It was contended by old Mrs. Ryves that her mother, "the Princess Olive," was the legitimate issue of one of the Royal Dukes in the last century, and that she had been created "Duchess of Lancaster" by King George III., but her claim was finally rejected by the courts of law only a few years ago.

Russia must now be added to the list of nations actively engaged in Arctic discovery. The Imperial Geographical Society has made use of its special advantages to send out an experienced Siberian traveler, M. Tychekanowski, on an expedition, which is well equipped and supplied for two years.

Edmund Mitchell, speaking of the time when he was a boy, says it was the custom of school children as you passed a school-house, to make a bow; but in these latter days, as you pass a school-house, you must keep your eye peeled, or you will get a snowball or a brickbat at the side of your head.

Summer,
Although the mother of myriads of beautiful flowers, is apt to steal the roses from the cheeks of those who are exposed to its fervors. Be on the guard, and if there are any germs of disease in the system the heat is pretty sure to develop them. The listless, the dyspeptic, the nervous, the debilitated, suffer more at this period of the year than at any other. They, therefore, require an invigorating and regulating medicine, and this desideratum has been placed within the reach of all in the form of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To recommend it to those of invalided preventive and remedy, seems like repeating a familiar fact that has been notorious everywhere for many, many years. Who does not know that dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, diarrheal affections, rheumatism, nervous complaints, kidney disturbances, and constitutional weakness, in both sexes, are relieved and radically cured by this powerful yet harmless vegetable preparation?

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ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$277,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid from date of No Pay'mts, compounded on the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn upwards semi-annually in January and July. Books or By-Laws, &c., furnished.

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JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
H. S. MCKNIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. T. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jas. S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Fallansbee, Joshua Rhodes, R. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug. John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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Tables furnished with the best the market affords in its Season.

Meals from 6¼ in the Morning until 12 o'clock at Night.

FOR RENT,
WAREHOUSE,
No. 311 LIBERTY STREET,
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Inquire at 247 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—
ONE BUCK WAGON (new).
OSCAR F. LAMB,
155 Liberty street.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CORONER—
W. C. COOKE,
Of Allegheny City, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
Middle District, outside of City.
HARRY W. HORBACH,
Late Captain Co. H, 83d Reg. P. V., Wilkins Township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
R. S. P. McCALL,
Of Turtle Creek, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
District North of the Rivers.
H. K. SAMPLE,
Shaler township. Subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
B. C. CHRISTY,
Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—
CHARLES JEREMY,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR CORONER—
ALEX. Æ. McCANDLESS, M.D.,
Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
A. B. YOUNG,
Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
WM. M'CALLIN,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

STATE SENATE—
GEO. H. ANDERSON
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WM. H. CLARK,
Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 5.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER—
DAVID COLLINS,
Of Penn township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—
SAM'L KILGORE,
Of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
JOHN C. NEWMYER,
Of Wilkins township, middle district, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
JOHN A. SCOTT
Will be a candidate for re-nomination to the office of County Commissioner, on and for the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 3.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
WILLIAM COATES,
Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
M. G. COREY,
Of Braddock's Borough, late Captain Company G, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subject to the decision of Republican Nominating Convention No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
B. F. KENNEDY,
Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
WILLIAM SWISSHELM,
Of Wilkins township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
JOSEPH ROSS
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination to the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—
The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WM. SCHNORRENBERG & CO., Rectifiers and Dealers in Slabs, was dissolved on the 14th inst. by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will be settled by HUGH WOODSIDE, the surviving partner, who will continue the business at the old stand, 370 Penn street.

HUGH WOODSIDE.
May 26, 1873.

Spring Styles
Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool
HATS,
SILK AND CLOTH
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Furniture
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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

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7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE..JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31, 1873.

The statementof the New York Associated banks as given by the Stock Indicator is as follows:

Legal tenders increased	$1,579,400
Coin decreased	1,150,600
Increase in reserve	628,800
Deposits decreased	$1,625,800
Circulation decreased	47,200
Total gain	1,673,000
Loans decreased	1,687,500

The report is favorable and indicates a continued ease in the market, not from an increase of funds, but from a decreased demand for loans.

As we indicated some time ago the Secretary of the Treasury has called in all his outstanding legal tenders above the $356,000,000 and he has now on hands $44,000,000 of reserve, as will doubtless be agreed by the public debt statement which will be published Monday morning.

—Of the foreign market we note that the Bank of England rate of discount underwent no change at the last meeting of the Board of Managers, and still stands at 6 per cent., the minimum. The bullion withdrawn from the bank during the week foots up £129,000. The French loan is buoyant and quite premium.

—Owing to the government action in the Credit Mobilier suit, all the Union Pacific securities are depressed. First mortgages 86; land grants 67; incomes 58; stock 27, with indications that it may go lower if there is any prospect of the success of the suit.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	122¾	122¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	119	119
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	118¾	118¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾
New 5s	107¾	107¾
Gold	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	116½	116½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	118½
United States 6s of 1881	122¾
United States 5 20s of 1862	116¾
United States 5 20s of 1864	116¾
United States 5 20s of 1865	117¼
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5 20s, January and July, 1867	119
United States 5 20s, January and July, 1867	121¾
United States 5 20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency 6s	116½

—The *Economist* thus reports the stock market: "It is not surprising with an advance in the bank rate of discount, with the actual withdrawal of gold from the bank for Germany, a serious crisis in Vienna, causing failures which according to some accounts are to be numbered by hundreds, and with panics on the Bourses of Berlin, Frankfort and Vienna, involving extensive sales of securities negotiable in our markets, that the past week has been one of very general and in some cases of heavy depression. The British funds have slightly given way, and would perhaps have been more affected but for a combination of government purchases; and holders always, more especially the Scotch companies, have resigned in price. Foreign stocks of course have suffered, the Austrian and Turkish leading the way. Colonial and foreign guarantees and railway shares, though much influenced; but turning to foreign railways, a decline in quotations, more especially in consequence of competition for traffic between the Lombardo-Venetian, is apparent. American securities have also been affected from Germany, and have likewise fallen, the relapse in Erie and Atlantic and Great Western shares and Illinois Central bonds attracting attention. The fall in these two has caused heavy losses to speculators who purchased at the enhanced prices ruling a month or six weeks ago, and the differences paid during the last two or three settlements of the "bull" account are estimated at from 5 dollars per share in Erie shares and 10 to 20 dollars in Atlantic and Great Western from mortgage. The consequence has been that many forced sales were made during the progress of the account, and at times Erie shares fell to below 40 dollars, and Illinois third mortgage to 40 dollars, and the consolidated mortgage to 60 dollars. In the meantime, the last week has well nigh run the speculative account. In the Erie, Atlantic and Cleveland and Cincinnati system, upon the basis of which many purchased, is progressing. United States government bonds are fractionally lower.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 31, 1873.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	117½	117½	117½	118⅛
Canton				
Western Union Tel	84¾	84¾		85
Quicksilver				
Pacific Mail	41	39¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Express		92		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express				
American Express		68¾		
U. ited States Express		57¾		
New York Central	100¾	100¾	101¼	101¼
Erie	63¾	63¾		63¾
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central	90¾	90¾		90¾
Cleveland and Pitts		87		
Chicago and N. W.				
Chicago and N. W. pref				
Rock Island	108¾	108¾	108⅞	108⅞
St. Paul	39¾	39¾		39¾
St. Paul pref		73¾		80½
Wabash		39¾		
Wabash pref				
Fort Wayne		97		
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40¾	41¼	41¼
Union Pacific	27	27	26¾	26¾
Chicago and Alton		109¾	110¼	110¼
Chicago and Alton pref				
Toledo, Wabash and Western				
Hudson	2¾	2¾		3¼
Harlem				
New Jersey Central				
C. C. and I. C.	25½	26¾		26¾
Hannibal and St. Jo.				
New Mariposa		87		
Atlantic Mail				

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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JOHN M. THORP,

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7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST. FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn'a Central	84½	Phila. and Erie	22
Reading	97½	Penn'a, Allegheny	54½
United Co.'s of N. J.	120	Pittsburgh 8s	74
Oil Creek	31¾	Allegheny Valley 7 30s	94¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61	Central Transit	10¾

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes Stock Privileges as selling for one per cent. cash bonus on 30 days' time, and 1½ to 2 per cent. bonus on 60 days at points varying from the market price of the securities named as follows:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central & Hudson	⅜ to ½ below	1⅜ to 2 above.
C. C. & I. C.	1½ to 2	⅜ to 4 "
Consolidation Coal	½ to —	1⅜ to 2 "
Erie Railway	2 to 2¾	⅜ to 3¼ "
Han. & St. Jo.	2 to 2¾	2¾ to 3 "
Harlem R. R.	5 to 6	5 to 6 "
Lake Shore	⅜ to 1	1⅜ to 2 "
N. J. Southern	½ to —	1⅜ to 2 "
Northwestern	1 to 1¼	1⅜ to 2 "
Ohio & Mississippi	⅜ to 1	1⅜ to 1⅝ "
Pacific Mail	½ to 6	6¼ to 7 "
Rock Island	1¼ to 1⅝	2 to 2¼ "
St. Paul	1⅜ to 2	1⅜ to 2 "
Union Pacific	1 to 1⅛	⅜ to 1⅜ "
Wabash	1 to 1¼	2 to 2¼ "
Western Union	⅜ to 1	⅜ to 2¾ "
Gold, ⅛ for 30 dys.		
⅛ for 60 dys.	1⅛ to 1¼	1⅛ to 1⅜ "

The above rates imply first-class buying. Inferior names are offered on the street at points nearer the market.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 31, 1873.

REMARKS.—The week just closed showed only a moderately active trade. Indeed, it would seem that the bulk of the spring trade is over and the summer campaign about to commence. The market shows few changes in the leading articles, such as flour, grain, provisions, groceries and coal.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—The receipts since our last market report were 315 bbls. Although the season is far advanced the demand for choice apples is good in addition quantities. Prices, however, are weaker and a shade lower. Sales are made at $2 25@3 25 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a limited demand at 50 @55c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—Saleratus is dull at 4½@4½c; refined 6@ 6¾c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@3¾c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; black lead 6c.

ALE—X $9; XX $10; India ale $11; Bass's English ale, kinderkins, 12 gallons, $44; bbls, 45 gallons, $45; hhds, 68 gallons $68.

BUTTER—Receipts 29 packages. The stocks on hand are large, besides which good offers are being made in large quantities, and to a great extent supply the retail grocers throughout the city. Choice packed butter is held at 18@20c; fair to good 15@ 16c; common 12@13c.

BACON AND TRIMMINGS—Receipts, thereon, 143; Uncanvassed sugar cured hams 14¾@c; canvassed do do 15c; do do shoulders 10c; breakfast bacon, 13c; dried beef 10c; smoked beef 16c; canvassed ham 15c; do do shoulders 10c; plain do 8½c; rib sides 9½c; clear do do 10c; clear do 10¼

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Shah of Persia at Berlin.

BERLIN, May 31.—The Shah of Persia arrived here this afternoon. He was received at the railway station by the Emperor, several members of the Imperial family and Bismarck, and was escorted to the palace assigned him during his sojourn in Berlin by a large body of troops. At the depot and on streets through which the procession moved, there were great crowds of citizens, who enthusiastically welcomed the distinguished visitor.

Orleanists Seeking an Alliance.

PARIS, May 31.—The Orleanists in the Assembly are seeking an alliance with the Left Centre, having refused to form a coalition with the Legitimists and Bonapartists. The Left Centre, however, decline to entertain their proposition.

Meeting of the New Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, June 1.—The Constituent Cortes assembled yesterday. The session was formally opened by Senor Figueras, President of the Ministry, with a speech, in which he maintained the right of the Spanish people to choose their own government. The Republic, he said, would pursue the policy of order at home. It had no concern with revolution in European States, and was not ambitious of territorial aggrandizement. He promised to abolish slavery in Cuba, as in Porto Rico, and advocated the separation of church and State. The Cortes then organized by electing Senor Orcaise, a Federal Republican, its President.

Gen. Cabrinity, in command of the government troops, has defeated a force of 800 Carlists, under Sabalia. Gen. Vallas has ordered the suspension of railway traffic in the province of Valencia, under pain of death.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 31, 5 p. m.—Consols for money 93¾ and on account 94. American Securities—5-20s '65, old, 91¾; '67, 94¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s 89¾; Erie Bonds 49¾.

PARIS, May 31.—Rentes 57 francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 8½d; Orleans 9¼@9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; American 7,700 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; shipments from Savannah and Charleston at 8¾d; May and June delivery do 8¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 67s 6d. Cumberland middles 27s 6d. Refined petroleum 13½s14d. Turpentine 37s.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 1, 1873.

River five feet three inches and falling. Departed —Carrie Brooks, for Pittsburgh, six A. M. Pleasant. M.

CITY MATTERS.

American Institute of Homeopathy.

The thirtieth anniversary of the above named Institute will commence in June 3d at Cleveland, and continue four days. A preliminary meeting will be held this evening at the residence of Dr. N. Schneider. The delegates from this city are Drs. Cooper, Burgher, Hoffman, William, McClelland and Cowley. Dr. Burgher is Vice President of the Institute and Examiner of the Bureau of Medicine, and Dr. McClelland is of the Bureau of Surgery.

One Burglar Captured.

A man calling himself Babisti was seen Saturday night in Hay's drug store, corner of Madison avenue and Ohio street, in the act of investigating the contents of the till. The police were notified and arrested the investigator after a lively chase. His pockets yielded nine dollars and sixteen cents, two bottled handkerchiefs, and a small brass key. Babisti is considered as a great curiosity, and has been visited by certain officials on this side the river who haven't seen a live burglar for some time.

Suits for Damages.

In the District Court, on Saturday, Isaac Hemmel instituted a suit against James P. Confer for $10,000 damages, alleging that Confer, in March last, induced his (Hammel's) wife to leave him and take up her abode with him, thus completely estranging her affections, destroying his happiness, and depriving him of her services and society. Bail was fixed at at $500

Conrad Trajessar and wife also sued Ferdinand Lieboll and wife for slander, it being alleged that Mrs. Lieboll had publicly charged Mrs. Trajesser with having poisoned a child and with having been guilty of larceny. Damages are laid at $3,000.

Sad Fatality.

Friday morning a young man named Wm. H. Wright, employed on the Hindman farm, near Finleyville, Washington county, and a son of the late Col. J. T. F. Wright, was found dead in a field where he had been planting corn, shot through the heart. The deceased was about twenty years of age, and a very steady, industrious and reputable young man. He had been in the habit of taking a pistol to the fields where he worked, for the purpose of shooting red squirrels, and his friends think that he accidentally shot himself while charging it. His death has caused great grief to the members of the family, who have the sincere sympathy of many friends.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The brilliant and successful season at the Opera House closes to-night in the most satisfactory and appropriate way. The faithful, gentlemanly and popular attachees are to have a grand testimonial benefit, and we bespeak for them the grateful patronage of the public whom they have served so well this season. The management have determined to make this a substantial benefit to their employes, and offer as the attractions "Damon and Pythias," and the amusing Farce of "The Smiths and Browns." To make the success of the occasion beyond peradventure, Messrs. Gotthold and Eisler have both consented to appear, and even Mr. H. Forsberg is summoned from the Cleveland theater to add his talent and the prestige of his name to those of the resident company. Success to the last benefit.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Dead in an Alley—Ale and Gin Kill a Woman.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning, Michael Doherty found the dead body of an Irish woman, aged fifty years, in Point Alley, in this city. Inquiry led to the identification of the body as that of Mrs. Margaret McVoy, of No. 12, same alley. Deceased was seen sitting on her balcony, a short distance from where she was found, about eleven o'clock, very drunk, and the supposition is that she fell from the balcony, or down the steps leading thereto, crawled as far as she was able, and then died of her injuries. Her skull was fractured and the bodies of the right cheek broken. Mrs. McVoy, who works at Anderson's rolling mill, testified at the inquest that his wife neglected to call him at half-past five Saturday evening, as was usual, and that he overslept himself in consequence. He further related that the partner of his existence was also the author of most of them, by her constant use of ale and gin. It appeared from all the evidence that the normal condition of Mrs. McVoy has, for a long time, been inebriety, and that on Saturday night she was unusually tipsy. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death," which would seem to cover a bit of ghastly irony. "Done on purpose," or "By the hammer of nature," should be added, by way of explanation.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE alarms of fire were sounded on Saturday morning, none of which announced anything worthy of notice.

THE new church for the use of the Zion's congregation, Reformed Church, was consecrated yesterday morning.

A. B. COOK, Esq., a prominent Illinois lawyer, is making a short visit to the city, staying with his brother-in-law, the Rev. G. H. Humphrey, South Side.

THE Indiana Lumber Company have recently sold to R. H. Brown, the well known lumberman, their entire interests on the Two Lick Creek, for the sum of $175,000.

BOX No. 6, Allegheny, sounded an alarm about four o'clock Saturday afternoon. The roof of Straub's brewery, on South canal street, was on fire for a few moments only.

THE Allegheny police yesterday found a velvet tongue, a pair of linen pants, a table cloth, and a flannel shirt hidden under the outer depot. Charge it to Ann Dugan.

J. M. COOPER, who claimed to have been robbed at Friend's hotel, Allegheny, and who was paid for his loss by Mr. Friend, has been arrested on suspicion of having "put up" the whole job.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Chicago is going to have a public washhouse. Now, when Pittsburgh open her's, the country will be much cleaner than it has been for some years."

SCOTT MARDIS was committed to jail on Saturday by U. S. Commissioner McClelland, charged with passing unsound five dollar Treasury notes. His hearing will take place this afternoon at two o'clock.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS belonging to Great Western Lodge No. 345, will assemble at their hall on Fifth avenue, to-day at two o'clock, in uniform, to attend the funeral of P. C. George W. McCandless, of Grand Lodge No. 268.

Two houses on Beech street, Allegheny, were entered Friday afternoon by thieves, who took advantage of the absence of the families to steal clothing and articles of no value, in the aggregate, of about forty dollars.

ALLEN G. DENNY escaped from the workhouse on Saturday about noon. He climbed the wall, and being pursued took to the woods and got up a tree. He was brought down, however, by a gun being pointed at him, and was again caged.

MR. JAMES ORR was thrown from his buggy yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Federal and Ohio streets, Allegheny, and very much hurt on the head. In other quarters of the city, the Sunday crop of runaways was a complete failure.

MAYOR BLACKMORE on Saturday disposed of six cases of alleged liquor selling. One defendant was held for trial, two discharged, and three cases were continued until Wednesday. Attachments have been issued for witnesses in these latter cases.

THE fine imposed upon Dr. J. S. Thorn by Alderman McMasters, in the suit brought by the Board Health for non-return of births, was only five dollars—the highest penalty under the law—and not twenty five dollars, as stated in two of our city cotemporaries.

DAVENPORT, the comedian, passed through here yesterday, and telegraphs back from Mansfield follows: "Fifty dollars reward for the dead bear who stole my picture from Allegheny depot this afternoon; eleven cents reward for the dead bear policeman who saw him do it."

INFECTIOUS floriculturists in the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards are beginning their raids into the parlors of more fortunate people, and carrying off flowers and plants. C. H. Love, Esq., on Center avenue, received a visit on Saturday night, and a large number of flowers, roots and all, departed with the unbidden nocturnal guests.

MR. H. B. MEARS says that on Friday night he was attacked on Wood street by two men, and while one held him the other attempted to rob him. He escaped them, however, and made information before Alderman Donaldson. Warrants being issued, Daniel Simmons was arrested as one of the parties and is held for a hearing.

IF AFFIRMATIVE is the question is to be raised again. A meeting of the Central Board has been called for this afternoon, as is understood, for the purpose of testing the matter. This is the last day that the matter can be tested. If there is a full Board there might be a reconsideration, but it is not likely if all members are not present.

MR. E. C. CRITCHLOW, of the Nonpareil, Allegheny, was attacked by one Thomas Crogan, Friday night; the assault being in retaliation for a Friendship Grove. Crogan claimed the buggy in which were Critchlow and another, and fired a revolver at the occupants to give up possession. No one was hit by the shots, but an officer who arrested Crogan lost a piece of his nose, which got fastened between the scoundrel's teeth.

A SALOON on Wylie avenue, near Erin street, Eleventh ward, kept by a man named Richter, was pretty well used up by a couple of base ball clubs, on Decoration day. Some of the members of these clubs entered Richter's place and demanded drinks, which he refused to give them, as they were all minors. The young rowdies then turned in and smashed the front doors and windows, the furniture and bar fixtures. Information was made against some of the parties.

A PARTING party, consisting of Governor Hartranft, the State Treasurer and some personal friends, left Harrisburg, on Saturday, May 24th, for Potter county, in search of trout fishing in the mountain streams of that county. The party, consisting of Governor Hartranft, State Treasurer Mackey, Judge Olmsted, H. M. Olmsted, Prothonotary of Potter county, his son, M. E. Olmsted, and Messrs. Jones and Guernsey, of that county, left Condersport on Monday morning and returned on Wednesday, at noon, with 473 fish, some of them of very fine size. The Governor caught the large-at fish—a noble trout weighing twenty-three ounces—and the State Treasurer the next largest, weighing seventeen ounces. Everybody was delighted with the trip, and the Harrisburg officials returned home, charmed with the hospitality of their hosts, and gratified beyond measure at the treatment they had received.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Delegates Chosen to the Republican Nominating Conventions.

Warm Contests Between Candidates.

A Large Vote Polled.

The Republican primary meetings for the election of delegates to the County Conventions, to nominate a ticket for the ensuing fall election, were held on Saturday last, and passed off quietly and pleasantly. In nearly all the wards of the two cities, and in many of the country districts, there were animated contests between the friends of rival candidates, and an unusually large vote was polled. In some of the districts the voting was very close, but there was a general acquiescence in the result; and we have heard of no bitterness engendered except in one or two instances. Good feeling generally prevailed, and even where the contests were the hottest there was a graceful submission to the decree of the majority.

Five conventions were called by the County Executive Committee, as follows:

No. 1—Judiciary: to nominate a President and Associate Judge of the District Court.

No. 2—Legislative: to nominate one State Senator and seven Assemblymen.

No. 3—To nominate a Prothonotary.

No. 4—To nominate a Treasurer and Coroner.

No. 5—To nominate a Commissioner, Jury Commissioner and Director of the Poor.

One delegate was chosen to each these conventions, from each election precinct in the county. The following are the names of the delegates selected to the respective conventions, so far as received:

Convention No. 1—Judiciary.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—James Rees, Hampton.
Second ward—Edward Inose, Ewing and White.
Third ward—Cleon Kruesi, Negley.
Fourth ward—Harry Darlington, Ewing and White.
Fifth ward—W. M. DeCamp, Negley and White.
Sixth ward—Wm. Finn, Negley and White.
Seventh ward—R. M. Snodgrass, Negley and White.
Eighth ward—J. J. Booth, Negley.
Ninth ward—M. Van Baian, Negley and White.
Tenth ward—Honest Graham, Negley.
Eleventh ward—W. H. Hagan, Hampton.
Twelfth ward, First precinct—Wm. Clark, Hampton.
Twelfth ward, Second precinct—Peter Messick, Hampton.
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—Robert Inder, Hampton.
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct—Joseph Dickson, Hampton.
Fourteenth ward—C. L. Magee, Negley.
Fifteenth ward—John Hoerr, Ewing.
Sixteenth ward, First Precinct—David Harris, Negley.
Sixteenth ward, Second Precinct—L. Hess, Hampton.
Seventeenth ward—Henry Wightman, Hampton.
Eighteenth ward—David Kirk, Negley.
Nineteenth ward—Thos. MacConnell, Jr., Negley.
Twentieth ward—Thomas H. Hunter.
Twenty-First ward, First precinct—Jas. Littell, Negley.
Twenty-First ward, Second precinct—Geo. Cook, Negley.
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—A. M. Such, Hampton.
Twenty second ward, Second precinct—D. B. Morrison, Hampton.
Twenty-third ward—Geo. T. Oliver, Negley.
Twenty-fourth ward—George Green, Negley.
Twenty-fifth ward—Thomas Morris, Negley.
Twenty-sixth ward—Thomas Conway, contested, Negley.
Twenty-seventh ward—J. A. Brashere, Negley.
Twenty eighth ward—Wm. Hammet, Negley.
Twenty-ninth ward—James McDonald, Negley.
Thirtieth ward—James Stark, Negley.
Thirty-first ward—John Pollitt, Negley.
Thirty-second ward—
Thirty-third ward—Richard Perry, Ewing.
Thirty-fourth ward—John Appel, Negley.
Thirty-fifth ward—Julien Maddox, Negley.
Thirty-sixth ward—Geisinger, Ewing and White.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—James Caldwell, (claimed by Negley and Hampton).
Second ward—Wm. H. Lockhart, Hampton.
Third ward, First precinct—George Gerst, Hampton.
Third ward, Second precinct—Arthur Hobson, Hampton and White.
Fourth ward, First precinct—David Lewis, Negley.
Fourth ward, Second precinct—A. Buner, Negley.
Fifth ward—S. A. Johnson, Negley and Fetterman.
Sixth ward—Gen. Negley, Industrious and reputable young man. He had been in the habit of taking a pistol to the fields where he worked, for the purpose of shooting red squirrels, and his friends think that he accidentally shot himself while charging it. His death has caused great grief to the members of the family, who have the sincere sympathy of many friends.
Seventh ward—W. Wettach, Hampton.
Eighth ward—Blandford Building.
Tenth ward—Wm. Peters, Hampton.

BOROUGHS.

Millvale—D. Dempsey, Negley.
Tarentum—J. Rynd.
Etna—J. W. Williams, Negley and Fetterman.
Mansfield—S. M'Quitty, Ewing and White.
Charlers—Wm. Haines, Negley.
Braddock—Jas. McKee, Negley and Fetterman.
Bellevue—F. F. Williams.

TOWNSHIPS.

Lest—Capt. Cunningham, Hampton and White.
Harrison—Mr. Thompson.
Union—J. M. Schlessman, Negley and Fetterman.
Charlers—W. Hastings, Ewing.
Stowe—George Blaesar, Hampton.
Ross, First precinct—Dauner, Negley and White.
Wilkins—John Hampton, Hampton and Hawkins.
North Versailles—J. Parks.
Fawn—J. Woodcock.
Robinson, First precinct—Isaac Walker, Ewing and White.
Scott, First precinct—W. B. Lea, Anderson.
Baldwin, First precinct—John Crokham, Negley.

Convention No. 2—Legislature.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—David Campbell, Anderson.
Second ward—R. Mulford, Reed or Bowman.
Third ward—Alderman Neubert, Jeremy.
Fourth ward—R. M. Leonard, Anderson.
Fifth ward—A. G. Neeper, Anderson.
Sixth ward—L. E. Backofen, Anderson.
Seventh ward—George Brown, Jeremy.
Eighth ward—James P. Moore.
Ninth ward—John Fredh, Anderson.
Tenth ward—J. W. Taylor.
Eleventh ward—Robert Reed, Anderson.
Twelfth ward, First precinct—Thomas Rosewell, Anderson.
Twelfth ward, Second precinct—Alderman Herron, Anderson.
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—J. M. Hunter, Jeremy.
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct—W. R. Harrish, Anderson.
Fourteenth ward—E. Davis, Jr., Jeremy.
Fifteenth ward—Wm. Hosack, Jeremy.
Sixteenth ward—G. H. Bume, Jeremy.
Seventeenth ward—A. Pressell, Jeremy.
Eighteenth ward—George Bendle.
Nineteenth ward—J. J. Lawson.
Twentieth ward—W. H. Denniston, Anderson.
Twenty-first ward, first precinct—Wm. Sprague, Anderson.
Twenty first ward, second precinct—P. Fox, Jeremy.
Twenty-second ward, first precinct—Jas. Brown, Anderson.
Twenty second ward, second precinct—H. A. Collier, Anderson.
Twenty-third ward—W. J. Lewis, Anderson.
Twenty-fourth ward—James Latimer, Anderson.
Twenty fifth ward—Robert Farman, Anderson.
Twenty sixth ward—Louis Heinrich, Anderson.
Twenty-seventh ward—Philip Fritz, Anderson.
Twenty eighth ward—Robert Scott, Anderson.
Twenty-ninth ward—Thomas Anderson.
Thirtieth ward—R. L. Jones, Anderson.
Thirty-first ward—J. C. Thomas, Anderson.
Thirty-second ward—Daniel Jeremy.
Thirty third ward—Thomas Rossiter, Jeremy.
Thirty-fourth ward—
Thirty-fifth ward—
Thirty-sixth ward—Thomas Reaif, Anderson; contested by Jacob Smith, Jeremy.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—Joseph Borland, Anderson.
Second ward—Wm. H. Graham, Anderson.
Third ward, First precinct—Wm. Lamb, Negley.
Third ward, Second precinct—Wm. Wettach, Anderson.
Fourth ward, First precinct—Geo. Tomlinson.
Fourth ward, Second precinct—P. Walters, Jeremy.
Fifth ward—Thos. W. Jones, Jeremy.
Sixth ward—James Grimmett.
Seventh ward—J. Schanke, Anderson.
Eighth ward—
Ninth ward— Harris, Jeremy.
Tenth ward—Hugh Fleming, Jeremy.
Eleventh ward—

BOROUGHS.

Millvale—Fred. Schroeder, Jeremy.
Tarentum—J. W. Hemphill.
Etna—R. Hall, Jeremy.
Mansfield—Daniel Boden, Anderson.
Charlers—Wm. J. Reed, Anderson.
Braddock—John A. Nelson, Negley.
Bellevue— Roseburg.

TOWNSHIPS.

Lest—Maj. George W. Murphy, Anderson.
Scott, First precinct—R. F. Smyth, Anderson.
Robinson, First precinct—John Anderson, Anderson.
Harrison—J. Huff.
Union—Geo. Archibald, Anderson.
Charlers—Ralph Brawley, Anderson.
Stowe—John A. McCleary, Anderson.
Ross, First precinct—Brown, Anderson.
Ross, Second precinct—John Wall.
Wilkins—John McKelvey, Jr., Anderson.
North Versailles—Peter Brown, Anderson.
Fawn—John Hunter.

Convention No. 3—Prothonotary.

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—George Wilson.
Second Ward—W. J. Caskey.
Third Ward—J. McCallister.
Fourth Ward—W. McKee.
Fifth Ward—A. Gallsath.
Sixth Ward—John Richardson.
Seventh Ward—Joseph A. Butler.
Eighth Ward—Jacob H. Walters.
Ninth Ward—Edward Fox.
Tenth Ward—Robert Giles.
Eleventh Ward—Thomas H Hunter.
Twelfth Ward, First precinct—A. J. Cochran.
Twelfth Ward, Second precinct—John Loper.
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—W. K. Smith.
Thirteenth Ward, Second precinct—Robert Ray.
Fourteenth Ward—W. B. Evans.
Fifteenth Ward—J. A. Fox.
Sixteenth Ward, First precinct—
Sixteenth Ward, Second precinct—S. B. McElroy.
Seventeenth Ward—Wm. Carter.
Eighteenth Ward—Chas. W. Lewis.
Nineteenth Ward—Frank Ardary.
Twentieth ward—Wm. J. Friday.
Twenty-first ward—First precinct, Henry Mosely.
Twenty-first ward—Second precinct, M. Fox.
Twenty-second ward—First precinct, W. W. Burchfield.
Twenty-second ward—Second precinct, R. J. Alexander.
Twenty-third ward—Thos. W. Davis.
Twenty-fourth ward—D. E. Weaver.
Twenty-fifth ward—Carson Meyer.
Twenty-sixth ward—Philip Hoerr.
Twenty-seventh ward—Thomas Harripe.
Twenty-eighth ward—Harry Moore.
Twenty-ninth ward—C. G. Krehn.
Thirtieth ward—H. B. Rofe.
Thirty-first ward—David Scanan.
Thirty-second ward—
Thirty-third ward—Geo. W. Jope.
Thirty-fourth ward—
Thirty-fifth ward—
Thirty-sixth ward—H. A. Weaver.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—John Lowden.
Second ward—Robert Palden.
Third ward—First precinct—
Third ward—Second precinct, J. F. Bellstein.
Fourth ward—First precinct, Wm. Smith.
Fourth ward—Second precinct, John Bowers.
Fifth ward—James Caughey.
Sixth ward—John Sperl.
Seventh ward—Wm. Schumacker.
Eighth ward—
Ninth ward— Harrington.
Tenth ward—John Morrow.

BOROUGHS.

Braddock—C. C. Fawcett.
Millvale—James Webb.
Mansfield—John H. Love.
Tarentum—C. Miller.
Etna—J. A. McQuaide.
Bellevue—D. L. Williams.
Charlers—Peter Wilbert.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin, First precinct—Fred. Knowlsen.
Baldwin, Second precinct—H. B. Hays.
Lower St. Clair—Louis Henning.
Union—Christ. Steel.
Charlers—Wm. M. Irwin.
Stowe—Thomas Sheridan.
Ross, First precinct—Josiah Crider.
East Deer—Robert Kennedy.
Wilkins, First precinct—Sol Schoyer, Jr.
North Versailles—Geo. R. Barnes.
Fawn—John Essler.
Scott, First precinct—Chris. Hope.
Robinson—First precinct—Isaac M. Ross.
Lee—W. J. Meek.
Robinson, Second precinct—Hugh Glass.

Convention No. 4—Treasurer and Coroner.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Fred. Jacoby.
Second ward—James Black.
Third ward—J. McCallister.
Fourth ward—Wm. Geary.
Fifth ward—David Sloan.
Sixth ward—John Wyckoff.
Seventh ward—W. A. Hope.
Eighth ward—Geo. B. Chalmers.
Ninth ward—Jas. Higgins.
Tenth ward—David Beck.
Eleventh ward—W. C. McCarthy.
Twelfth ward, First precinct—Robt. Hamilton.
Twelfth ward, Second precinct—Mr. Powers.
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—C. W. Smith.
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct—Wm. R. Ford.
Fourteenth ward—W. McAdams, Jr.
Fifteenth ward—L. F. Arneswerk.
Sixteenth ward, First precinct—
Sixteenth ward, Second precinct—Hadden Marshall.
Seventeenth ward—W. C. Brown.
Eighteenth ward— Davidson.
Nineteenth ward—J. L. Brown.
Twentieth ward—H. S. Baum.
Twenty-first ward—First precinct—Robert Gumbert.
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—H. Keeler.
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—William H. Irwin.
Twenty second ward, Second precinct—Benjamin F. Vandevort.
Twenty-third ward—R. F. Anderson.
Twenty fourth ward—N. C. Cowan.
Twenty-fifth ward—R. D. Bracey.
Twenty sixth ward—J. McDonald.
Twenty seventh ward— Black.
Twenty-eighth ward—Henry Spoon.
Thirtieth ward—John Stemmler.
Thirty-first ward—Daniel Montgomery.
Thirty-third ward—W. Stauffer.
Thirty-sixth ward—S. H. French.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—William Thompson.
Second ward—Theodore Myler.
Third ward, First precinct—
Third ward, Second precinct—P. Bolster.
Fourth ward, First precinct—Samuel Haslet.
Fourth ward, Second precinct—R. M. Blair.
Fifth ward—F. A. M. Kreps.
Sixth ward—George Brown.
Seventh ward—John Born.
Eighth ward—
Ninth ward— Canheim.
Tenth ward—John W. Workman.

BOROUGHS.

Charlers—Wm. J. Steen.
Mansfield—John Fife.
Millvale—J. G. Ryland.
Tarentum—J. C. Dunn.
Etna—J. C. Bunnell.
Braddocks—Wm. Speers.
Bellevue—Wm. H. Leichead.

TOWNSHIPS.

Leet—Abram M. Crea.
Scott, No. 1—Wm. Weiss.
Robinson, No. 1—Jas. Hodgson.
Charlier—Andrew McCartney.
Ross—James Anderson.
Wilkins, First precinct—H. Swift.
North Versailles—Wm. Brown.
Fawn—James Lee.

Convention No. 5—Commissioner, &c.

PITTSBURGH.

First-ward—Frederick Schlid.
Second ward—R. McCutcheon.
Third ward—Frederick Beasler.
Fourth ward—C. C. Rinehart.
Fifth ward—
Sixth ward—George Beecher.
Seventh ward—E. C. Mathews.
Eighth ward—Wm. Kerr.
Ninth ward—James Y. Irwin.
Tenth ward—John W. Jones.
Eleventh ward—G. W. Rankin.
Twelfth ward, First precinct—John Baker.
Twelfth ward, Second precinct—Thos. McNeil.
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—B. K. Naughter.
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct—A. H. Cole.
Fourteenth ward—Samuel Whitehouse.
Fifteenth ward—Stephen Dietrich.
Sixteenth ward, First precinct—G. Nesthenthaler.
Sixteenth ward, Second precinct— Bostwick.
Seventeenth ward—
Eighteenth ward— Williams.
Nineteenth ward—J. L. Brown.
Twentieth ward—A. Rowe.
Twenty-first ward, First precinct—J. M. Brush.
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—C. Stowater.
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—W. Bowers.
Twenty-second ward, Second precinct—J. H. Miller.
Twenty third ward—David Wilson.
Twenty-fourth ward—H. Mulholland.
Twenty-fifth ward—Mark Burke.
Twenty seventh ward— Bender.
Twenty-eighth ward—A. Hilliard.
Twenty-ninth ward—Benjamin McCoy.
Thirtieth ward—William Gormley.
Thirty-first ward—William C. Burtt.
Thirty-third ward—W. Gerty.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—George Irwin.
Second ward—Geo. D. Biddle.
Third ward, First precinct—John Aiken.
Third ward, Second precinct—Henry Faber.
Fourth ward, First precinct—William Gardner.
Fourth ward, Second precinct—George Duger.
Fifth ward—William McKain.
Sixth ward—L. Groves.
Seventh ward—A. Imel.
Eighth ward—William Krebbs.
Ninth ward—E. M. Riggs.
Tenth ward—Alexander Evans.
Eleventh ward—Philip Newhart.

BOROUGHS.

Millvale—B. Scott.
Tarentum—G. McGaw.
Etna—John Hays.
Braddocks—J. H. Cooper.
Charlers—Wm. Wilcox.
Mansfield—J. McQuitty.
Bellevue—John Snodgrass.
Birmingham—
Carnegie—

TOWNSHIPS.

Robinson, First precinct—Wm. McKeever.
Robinson, Second precinct—W. McIlwaine.
Scott, First precinct—Henry Spahr.
Scott, Second precinct—Joseph Couch.
Baldwin, Second precinct—James Powell.
Lest—Geo. W. Gibbs.
Union—J. Rynd.
Ross—J. W. Williams, Negley and Fetterman.
Mansfield—S. M'Quitty, Ewing and White.
Charlers—Wm. Haines, Negley.
Braddock—Jas. McKee, Negley and Fetterman.
Bellevue—F. F. Williams.

TOWNSHIPS.

Lest—Capt. Cunningham, Hampton and White.
Harrison—Mr. Thompson.
Union—J. M. Schlessman, Negley and Fetterman.
Charlers—W. Hastings, Ewing.
Stowe—George Blaesar, Hampton.
Ross, First precinct—Dauner, Negley and White.
Wilkins—John Hampton, Hampton and Hawkins.
North Versailles—J. Parks.
Fawn—J. Woodcock.
Robinson, First precinct—Isaac Walker, Ewing and White.
Scott, First precinct—W. B. Lea, Anderson.
Baldwin, First precinct—John Crokham, Negley.

NEW ROLLING MILL AND FURNACE.

Everson, Graff & Macrum's Enterprise at Fountain Mills—First Rolling Mill in Westmoreland County—A Pleasant Excursion.

Messrs. Everson, Graff & Macrum, owing to the encroachments made on their premises by the Connellsville Railroad and the difficulty of obtaining within the city limits, an area of ground large enough and of suitable location for their growing business, determined some time since to remove one branch, at least, of their extensive works to some locality where they would have ample room. After examining a great many places, they selected Fountain Mills, on Jacobs creek, Westmoreland county, where the Southwestern Pennsylvania and Broadford and Mount Pleasant Railroads intersect. Here they purchased some three hundred acres of land, one hundred and twenty-five of which are underlaid with a nine foot vein of coal. In addition to the coal there is an abundance of limestone on the place, whilst natural ore, yielding from 33 to 45 per cent, can be obtained in the almost adjoining neighborhood in any quantity desired. The work of erecting their new rolling mills was commenced in the month of August last year, and before the beginning of the present year the company were manufacturing iron. For an iron making and rolling mill and experimenting with their machinery, and now have it almost as nearly perfect as it can be made. They have availed themselves of all the modern improvements, and competent judges have proclaimed the establishment of Everson, Graff & Macrum to be one of the most perfect and complete sheet iron rolling mills ever seen.

The mill in which for the present, sheet iron will be manufactured exclusively, is two hundred and ninety feet long and one hundred and fifty feet wide, and has a capacity for turning out twenty-four tons per day. There is sufficient room, however, to treat by the Siemens process, the refuse of the coal and between the Southwestern Railroad and the Connellsville Railroad put up two large coke ovens.

In the matter of fuel alone the enterprising Company will realize a handsome profit in the year to come, as they have nearly fifty thousand dollars per annum. Now the pit is within about one hundred rods of the works, and will be extended at any and every pace required in the mill, without the aid of other horses, mules or engines. Self-protection and self-aggrandizement would prompt the men to say that Fountain Mills would be used to enrich Westmoreland and Fayette, (for the property of the company is in both counties) but we congratulate them, Messrs. Everson, Graff & Macrum on securing such an eligible, convenient and exceedingly pleasant site, and rather exult that cantaliats of Allegheny county have built for Westmoreland a first rolling mill she could ever boast of. Fountain Mills, for we suppose the name will not be changed although there is a great difference between the "material" manufactured there formerly and that which is now produced, will be the claimed as a Pittsburgh institution. The property, buildings and machinery will involve an outlay of something over the neighborhood of four hundred thousand dollars, which must prove of immense advantage to the neighborhood and surrounding country. Building lots are being laid up by the dozen, and lots are in good demand.

We might not do mention that the mill was built by those well known builders and contractors, Messrs. Wm. Boyd & Son, of Allegheny street, Allegheny, and that the work which they have done gives entire satisfaction to the proprietors. These gentlemen have reared for themselves many monuments of architectural honor in these cities and vicinity, such as the Custom House, the First National Bank, and many other edifices to which both they and the owners point with pride. The up by the dozen, and lots are in good demand.

We might not also mention that the mill was built by those well known builders and contractors, Messrs. Wm. Boyd & Son, 24 Sandusky street, Allegheny, and that the work which they have done gives entire satisfaction to the proprietors. These gentlemen have reared for themselves many monuments of architectural honor in these cities and vicinity, such as the Custom House, the First National Bank, and many other edifices to which both they and the owners point with pride. Mr. Thomas Boyd, the junior member of the firm, is Government Architect, and has been in consultation for the past few days with A. B. Mullet, Esq., United States Supervising Architect, who has taken our city to give counsel to the Commission appointed to select a site for the new government buildings. The firm is so well and personally known that it requires no commendation at our hands.

CHARLOTTE FURNACE.

On the same property Messrs. Everson, Knap & Co. are erecting a large furnace, which will be ready to go into blast about the first of August. It is 16½ feet bosh and 65 feet high and will have a capacity of from 60 to 70 tons per day. It is built on the modern principle and is similar to the famous "Isabella" and "Lucy" furnaces at Sharpsburgh and Rankford. It has been named "Charlotte Furnace" in honor of Miss Charlotte Macrum. From what we have stated above in regard to the abundant supply of coal, limestone and ore, which can be obtained on the premises and in the immediate vicinity, it will be seen that no more convenient place could be obtained for the purpose.

On Friday afternoon forty gentlemen, on invitation of Messrs. Everson, Graff and Macrum, made an excursion to Fountain Mills to examine the new mill and furnace. Among those who were honored with invitations and participated in the excursion were Messrs. Jacob Reese, Robert Dickson, William Boyd, James M Macrum, George Knap, Mr. McIntosh, Dr. Harris and Robert H. Douglass. With his usually hearty and characteristic generosity, James McClintock, Esq., General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, placed a special train at the disposal of the firm for the accommodation of the guests. The "special" left the Union Depot at eight o'clock A. M., and on arrival at East Liberty took Mr. Creighton on board, who accompanied the excursionists as far as Latrobe, and, as is usual with him on all such occasions, contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the party by his genial good nature and hospitality. On arriving at Connellsville the mills the party was joined by that very excellent gentleman, A. O. Tittsworth, Esq., President of the Broadford and Mount Pleasant Railroad. Mr. D. Alger, Esq., Master Mechanic of the Connellsville Railroad, and now Superintendent of the Morgan Coal Company, and a number of other gentlemen from Mount Pleasant and elsewhere, whose names we were unable to get. On arriving at Latrobe a most excellent and sumptuous dinner, provided by Messrs. Everson, Graff and Macrum, was partaken of. Leaving the Southwestern Railroad to Connellsville, and were cordially received by Mr. Dawson, of the Establishment of Locomotive and Machinery Shops, who conducted them through the establishment, and imparted much useful information in regard to the construction of locomotives, &c.

The special train left Connellsville about half-past five o'clock P. M., and arrived at the Union Depot at 9:30, where the excursion party separated with many hearty thanks to the proprietors of the Fountain Mills Rolling Mill for their hospitality, James McClintock, Esq., for the use of his car, Col. J. T. Wildman, conductor, for his polite attention, Mr. Albert Wiles, engineer, for the skilful manner in which he handled the locomotive, and Mr. Albert McQuaid, fireman, who always kept the steam at its proper height.

JAIL CALENDAR.

List of Prisoners Awaiting Trial at the June Term.

Following is a list of prisoners now in the county jail awaiting trial on the charges against them:

Larceny—Isaac Coles, Elizabeth McCrury, John McCauley, Mary Winn (five charges), Thomas Marshall, Jacob Meyer (two charges), George R. Thompson, Peter Lawrence, Charles de Hamprth, Ann Dugan (two charges), Chas. Wilson (three charges), James Clay, Edward Wilson, Charles Turner, Robert Frazier, Klein Raynor, Bernard Hanlan.

Larceny by Bailee—John Martin.

Receiving Stolen Goods—Charles G. Hampton.

Robbery—Thomas Lane, Thomas Hughes.

Forgery—Wm. H. Cliley (seven charges).

Horse Stealing—Elijah Powell.

Rape—Frank Peterson (two charges).

Feonious Assault and Battery—James Gray, Taylor Morgan.

Assault and Battery.—Martin Regan, James Tutell, John Hardy, Thomas Thompson, Augustus Stenbaum.

False Pretense.—J. W. Reynolds (two charges), Albert A. Cline, Antin Weisher.

Embezzlement.—Wm. Gibbons.

Fornication and Bastardy.—John Heckman.

Desertion.—Hugh Ward, Daniel Brown.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Alexander Hamar, through his counsel, Mr. Ferguson, moved the Court to remove the injunction restraining him from the use of the Roberts torpedo in oil wells, on the ground that Hamar was the original inventor. After argument the Court delivered an oral opinion, refusing to set aside the injunction. It had been shown that Hamar did infringe the Roberts patent, and the only question was whether that patent was valid. It had been decided valid, and some respect must be shown to the judgment of the Court. The answer that a patentee is not the original inventor, and that the party enjoined is, is entitled to no other consideration than that of a mere affidavit. Mr. Hamar, if he was the first inventor, should have gone to the Patent